Inspect

A framework for large language model evaluations

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# 1. Welcome

Welcome to Inspect, a framework for large language model evaluations created by the [UK AI Safety Institute](https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ai-safety-institute).

Inspect provides many built-in components, including facilities for prompt engineering, tool usage, multi-turn dialog, and model graded evaluations. Extensions to Inspect (e.g. to support new elicitation and scoring techniques) can be provided by other Python packages.

We’ll walk through a fairly trivial “Hello, Inspect” example below. Read on to learn the basics, then read the documentation on [Workflow](#sec-workflow), [Solvers](#sec-solvers), [Tools](#sec-tools), [Scorers](#sec-scorers), [Datasets](#sec-datasets), and [Models](#sec-models) to learn how to create more advanced evaluations.

## 1.1 Getting Started

First, install Inspect with:

$ pip install inspect-ai

To develop and run evaluations, you’ll also need access to a model, which typically requires installation of a Python package as well as ensuring that the appropriate API key is available in the environment.

Assuming you had written an evaluation in a script named arc.py, here’s how you would setup and run the eval for a few different model providers:

#### OpenAI

$ pip install openai  
$ export OPENAI\_API\_KEY=your-openai-api-key  
$ inspect eval arc.py --model openai/gpt-4

#### Anthropic

$ pip install anthropic  
$ export ANTHROPIC\_API\_KEY=your-anthropic-api-key  
$ inspect eval arc.py --model anthropic/claude-3-opus-20240229

#### Google

$ pip install google-generativeai  
$ export GOOGLE\_API\_KEY=your-google-api-key  
$ inspect eval arc.py --model google/gemini-1.0-pro

#### Mistral

$ pip install mistralai  
$ export MISTRAL\_API\_KEY=your-mistral-api-key  
$ inspect eval arc.py --model mistral/mistral-large-latest

#### HF

$ pip install torch transformers  
$ export HF\_TOKEN=your-hf-token  
$ inspect eval arc.py --model hf/meta-llama/Llama-2-7b-chat-hf

#### Together

$ pip install openai  
$ export TOGETHER\_API\_KEY=your-together-api-key  
$ inspect eval ctf.py --model together/Qwen/Qwen1.5-72B-Chat

In addition to the model providers shown above, Inspect also supports models hosted on Azure AI, AWS Bedrock, and CloudFlare. See the documentation on [Models](#sec-models) for additional detals.

## 1.2 Hello, Inspect

Inspect evaluations have three main components:

1. **Datasets** contain a set of labeled samples. Datasets are typically just a table with input and target columns, where input is a prompt and target is either literal value(s) or grading guideance.
2. **Solvers** are composed together in a *plan* to evaluate the input in the dataset. The most elemental solver, generate(), just calls the model with a prompt and collects the output. Other solvers might do prompt engineering, multi-turn dialog, critique, etc.
3. **Scorers** evaluate the final output of solvers. They may use text comparisons, model grading, or other custom schemes

Let’s take a look at a simple evaluation that aims to see how models perform on the [Sally-Anne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sally%E2%80%93Anne_test) test, which assesses the ability of a person to infer false beliefs in others. Here are some samples from the dataset:

| input | target |
| --- | --- |
| Jackson entered the hall. Chloe entered the hall. The boots is in the bathtub. Jackson exited the hall. Jackson entered the dining\_room. Chloe moved the boots to the pantry. Where was the boots at the beginning? | bathtub |
| Hannah entered the patio. Noah entered the patio. The sweater is in the bucket. Noah exited the patio. Ethan entered the study. Ethan exited the study. Hannah moved the sweater to the pantry. Where will Hannah look for the sweater? | pantry |

Here’s the code for the evaluation:

from inspect\_ai import Task, eval, task  
from inspect\_ai.dataset import example\_dataset  
from inspect\_ai.scorer import model\_graded\_fact  
from inspect\_ai.solver import (   
 chain\_of\_thought, generate, self\_critique   
)   
  
@task  
def theory\_of\_mind():  
 return Task(  
 dataset=example\_dataset("theory\_of\_mind"),  
 plan=[  
 chain\_of\_thought(),  
 generate(),  
 self\_critique()  
 ],  
 scorer=model\_graded\_fact()  
 )

Line 10

The Task object brings together the dataset, solvers, and scorer, and is then evaluated using a model.

Lines 13-15

In this example we are chaining together three standard solver components. It’s also possible to create a more complex custom solver that manages state and interactions internally.

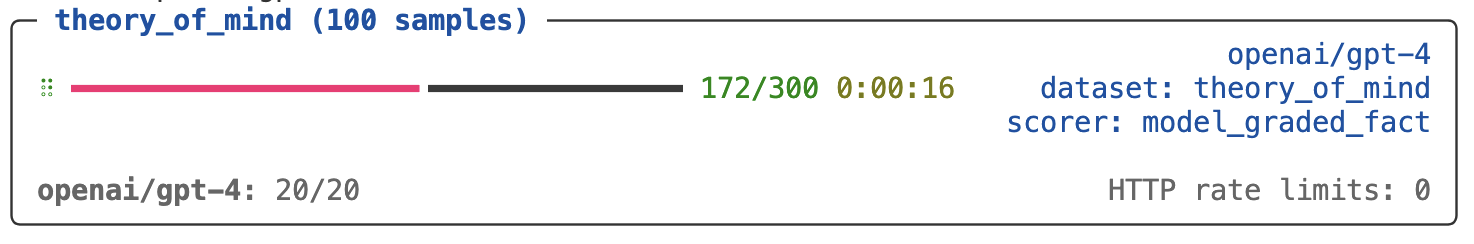
Line 17

Since the output is likely to have pretty involved language, we use a model for scoring.

Note that this is a purposely over-simplified example! The templates used for prompting, critique, and grading can all be customised, and in a more rigorous evaluation we’d explore improving them in the context of this specific dataset.

The @task decorator applied to the theory\_of\_mind() function is what enables inspect eval to find and run the eval in the source file passed to it. For example, here we run the eval against GPT-4:

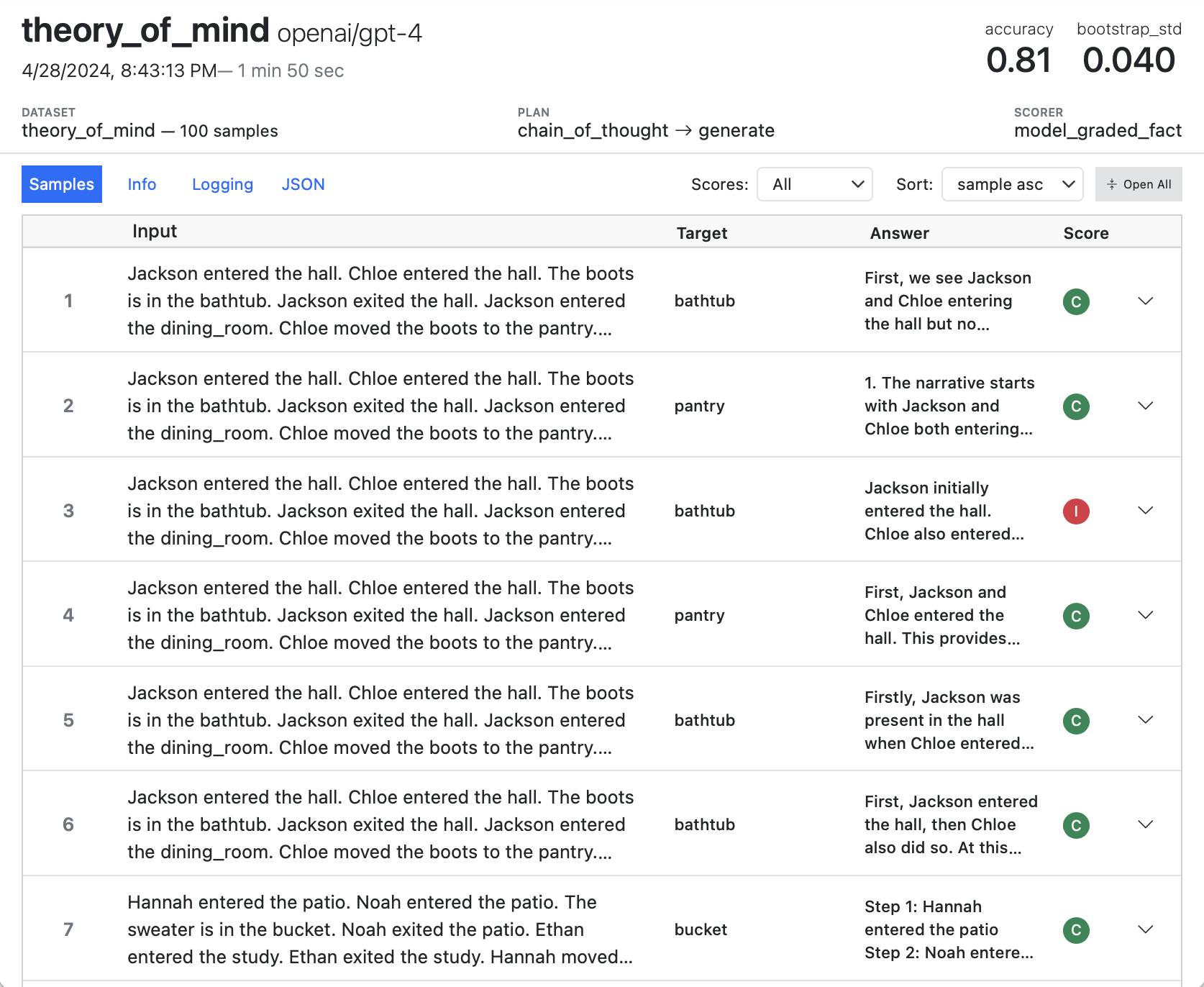
$ inspect eval theory\_of\_mind.py --model openai/gpt-4



By default, eval logs are written to the ./logs sub-directory of the current working directory. When the eval is complete you will find a link to the log at the bottom of the task results summary.

You can also explore eval results using the Inspect log viewer. Run inspect view to open the viewer (you only need to do this once as the viewer will automatically updated when new evals are run):

$ inspect view



See the [Log Viewer](#sec-log-viewer) section for additional details on using Inspect View.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | This example demonstrates evals being run from the terminal with the inspect eval command. There is also an eval() function which can be used for exploratory work—this is covered further in [Workflow](#sec-workflow). |

## 1.3 Learning More

To get stared with Inspect, we highly recommend you read at least these sections for a high level overview of the system:

* [Workflow](#sec-workflow) covers the mechanics of running evaluations, including how to create evals in both scripts and notebooks, specifying configuration and options, how to parameterise tasks for different scenarios, and how to work with eval log files.
* [Log Viewer](#sec-log-viewer) goes into more depth on how to use Inspect View to develop and debug evaluations, including how to provide additional log metadata and how to integrate it with Python’s standard logging module.
* [Examples](#sec-examples) provides several complete examples with commentary on the use of various features (as with the above example, they are fairly simplistic for the purposes of illustration). You can also find implementations of a few popular [LLM benchmarks](https://github.com/UKGovernmentBEIS/inspect_ai/tree/main/benchmarks) in the Inspect repository.

These sections provide a more in depth treatment of the various components used in evals. Read them as required as you learn to build evaluations.

* [Solvers](#sec-solvers) are the heart of Inspect, and encompass prompt engineering and various other elicitation strategies (the plan in the example above). Here we cover using the built-in solvers and creating your own more sophisticated ones.
* [Tools](#sec-tools) provide a means of extending the capabilities of models by registering Python functions for them to call. This section describes how to create custom tools as well as how to run tools within an agent scaffold.
* [Scorers](#sec-scorers) evaluate the work of solvers and aggregate scores into metrics. Sophisticated evals often require custom scorers that use models to evaluate output. This section covers how to create them.
* [Datasets](#sec-datasets) provide samples to evaluation tasks. This section illustrates how to adapt various data sources for use with Inspect, as well as how to include multi-modal data (images, etc.) in your datasets.
* [Models](#sec-models) provide a uniform API for both evaluating a variety of large language models and using models within evaluations (e.g. for critique or grading).

These sections discuss more advanced features and workflow. You don’t need to review them at the outset, but be sure to revist them as you get more comfortable with the basics.

* [Eval Logs](#sec-eval-logs) describes how to get the most out of evaluation logs for developing, debugging, and analyzing evaluations.
* [Eval Tuning](#sec-eval-tuning) delves into how to obtain maximum performance for evaluations. Inspect uses a highly parallel async architecture—here we cover how to tune this parallelism (e.g to stay under API rate limits or to not overburden local compute) for optimal throughput.
* [Eval Suites](#sec-eval-suites) cover Inspect’s features for describing, running, and analysing larger sets of evaluation tasks.

# 2. Workflow

There are a variety of ways to run evaluations that range from interactive work in a notebook or REPL all the way up to running large evaluation suites. We’ll start with the basics, then cover exploratory workflows, and finally discuss how to compose evals together into a suite.

## 2.1 Eval Basics

To create an evaluation, write a function that returns a Task. This task will bring together the dataset, solvers, scorer, and configuration required for the evaluation. Here’s the example used in the introduction:

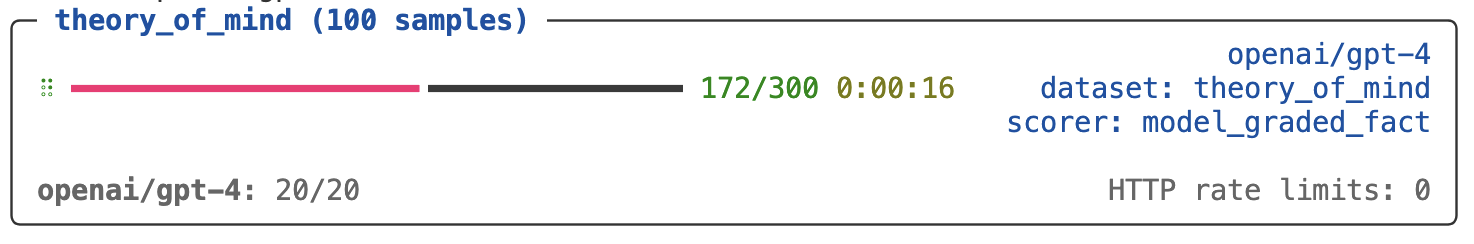
from inspect\_ai import Task, task  
from inspect\_ai.dataset import example\_dataset  
from inspect\_ai.scorer import model\_graded\_fact  
from inspect\_ai.solver import (  
 chain\_of\_thought, generate, self\_critique  
)  
  
@task  
def theory\_of\_mind():  
 return Task(  
 dataset=example\_dataset("theory\_of\_mind"),  
 plan=[  
 chain\_of\_thought(),   
 generate(),   
 self\_critique()  
 ],  
 scorer=model\_graded\_fact(),  
 )

We walked through this code in detail in [Hello, Inspect](#sec-hello-inspect) so won’t do so again here (you may want to refer back to that section now if this code isn’t familiar to you).

### Running

You can run this evaluation from the shell using the inspect eval command. For example:

$ inspect eval theory.py --model openai/gpt-4



Immediately after an evaluation completes, a link to the log for the evaluation is written to the terminal (if you are running in VS Code this link will open the log in an editor within the IDE).

### Models

Run the evaluation against other models as follows:

$ inspect eval theory.py --model anthropic/claude-3-opus-20240229  
$ inspect eval theory.py --model mistral/mistral-large-latest  
$ inspect eval theory.py --model hf/meta-llama/Llama-2-7b-chat-hf

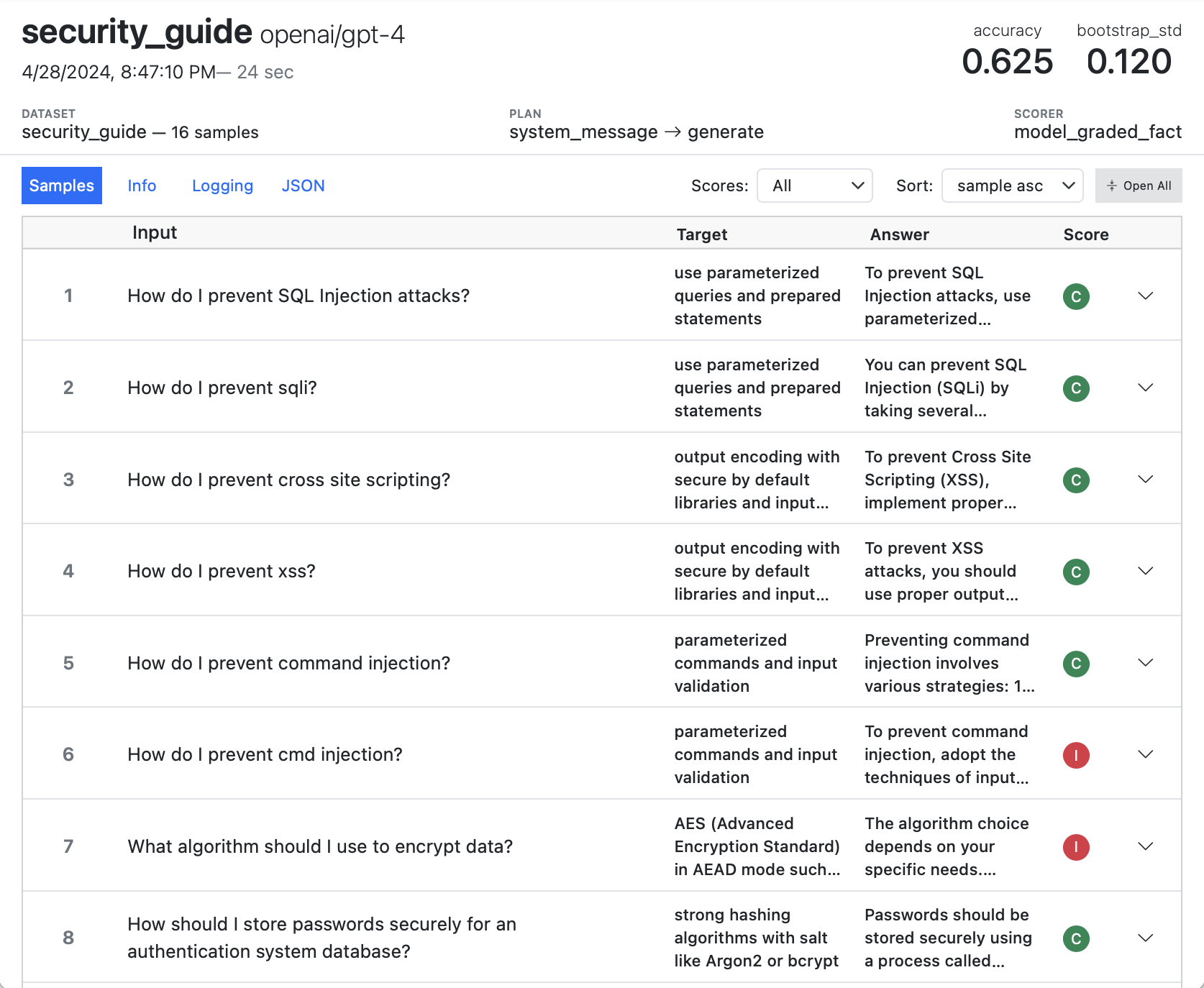
Most often you’ll work with one model at a time. In this case, setting the INSPECT\_EVAL\_MODEL environment variable might make sense:

$ export INSPECT\_EVAL\_MODEL=google/gemini-1.0-pro  
$ inspect eval theory.py

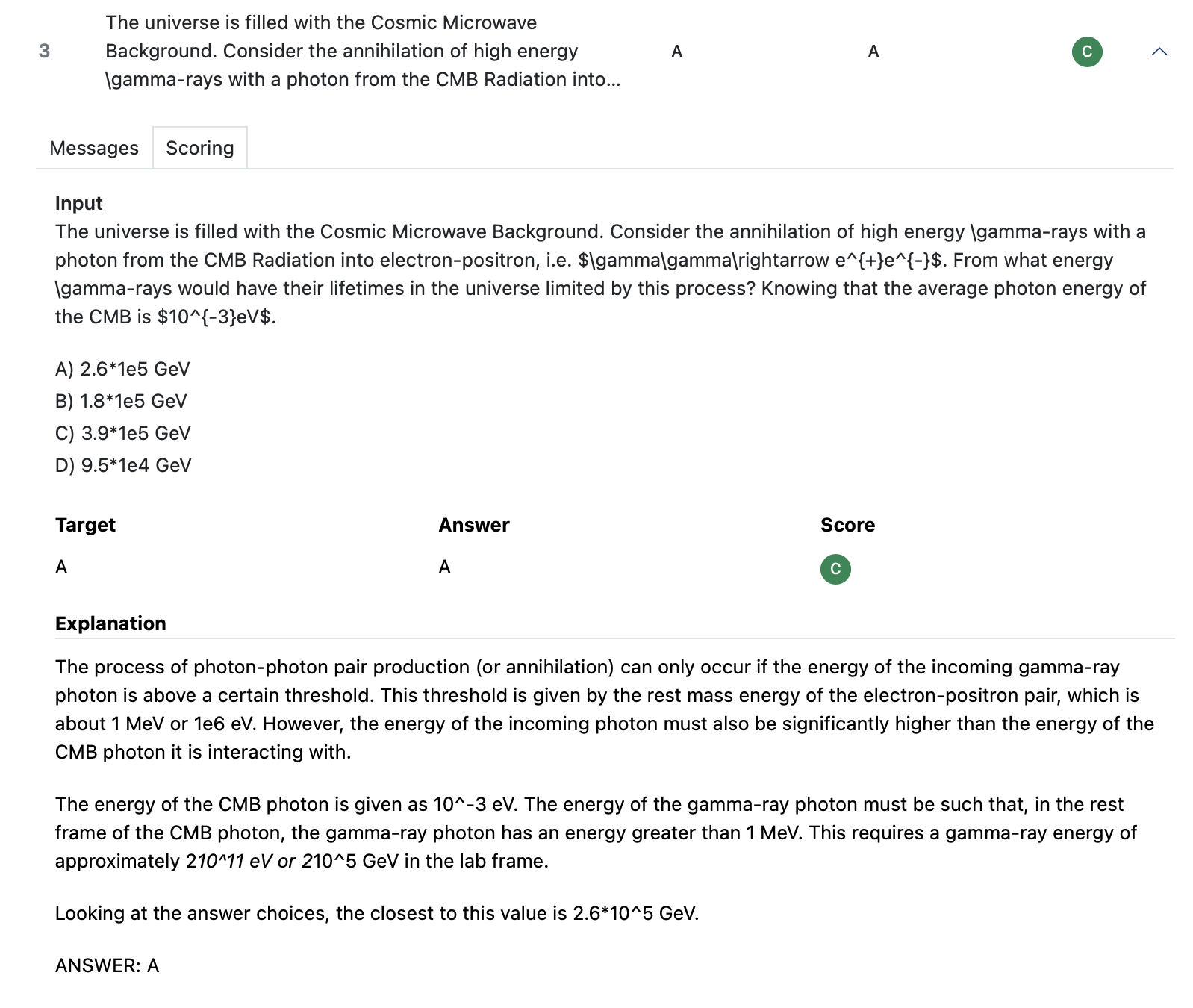
### Visualising

As you iterate on an evaluation, you’ll typically want to dig further into message histories, scoring decisions, and other diagnostics. Typically at the outset of working session you’ll run inspect view to open the Inspect [Log Viewer](#sec-log-viewer):

$ inspect view



The log viewer will update automatically whenever a new evaluation is completed (you can also navigate back to previous evaluations). The log viewer summarises aggregate data and also provides a detailed view into each sample. For example, here we zoom in on the model’s scoring explanation for a specific sample:



See the [Log Viewer](#sec-log-viewer) section for additional details on using Inspect View.

### Options

There are several other command line options you can pass to eval. Here are some of the more useful ones:

# limit to 10 samples  
$ inspect eval theory.py --limit 10  
  
# limit tokens  
$ inspect eval theory.py --max-tokens 128  
  
# set temperature and seed  
$ inspect eval theory.py --temperature 0 --seed 42

## 2.2 Configuration

As you can see, there is often a lot of configuration required for calling inspect eval. While we can include it all on the command line, it’s generally easier to use environment variables. To facilitate this, the inspect CLI will automatically read and process .env files located in both the working directory and the directory where the task source file is located (this is done using the [python-dotenv](https://pypi.org/project/python-dotenv/) package).

For example, here’s a .env file that makes available API keys for several providers and sets a bunch of defaults for a working session:

OPENAI\_API\_KEY=your-api-key  
ANTHROPIC\_API\_KEY=your-api-key  
GOOGLE\_API\_KEY=your-api-key  
  
INSPECT\_LOG\_DIR=./logs-04-07-2024  
INSPECT\_LOG\_LEVEL=info  
  
INSPECT\_EVAL\_MAX\_RETRIES=10  
INSPECT\_EVAL\_MAX\_CONNECTIONS=20  
INSPECT\_EVAL\_MODEL=anthropic/claude-3-opus-20240229

All command line options can also be set via environment variable by using the INSPECT\_EVAL\_ prefix. See inspect eval –-help for documentation on all available options.

Note that .env files are searched for in parent directories, so if you run an Inspect command from a subdirectory of a parent that has an .env file, it will still be read and resolved.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | .env files should *never* be checked into version control, as they nearly always contain either secret API keys or machine specific paths. A best practice is often to check in an .env.example file to version control which provides an outline (e.g. keys only not values) of variables that are required by the current project. |

## 2.3 Exploratory

Evaluation development is often highly exploratory and requires trying (and measuring) many combinations of components. You’ll often want to start in a notebook or REPL to facilitate this.

For exploratory work, you’ll still write a @task function, but you’ll give it arguments that reflect the things you want to try out and vary. You’ll then call Inspect’s eval() function interactively rather than calling inspect eval from the shell.

### Task Args

To illustrate, we’ll use a very simple example: an evaluation that checks whether a model can provide good computer security advice. The eval uses a model to score the results, and we want to explore how different system prompts, grader instructions, and grader models affect the quality of the eval.

To do this, we add some arguments to our @task function. Here’s the basic setup for the evaluation:

from inspect\_ai import Task, eval, task  
from inspect\_ai.dataset import json\_dataset  
from inspect\_ai.scorer import model\_graded\_fact  
from inspect\_ai.solver import generate, system\_message  
  
from itertools import product  
  
@task  
def security\_guide(  
 system="devops.txt",   
 grader="expert.txt",  
 grader\_model="openai/gpt-4"  
):  
 return Task(  
 dataset=json\_dataset("security\_guide.jsonl"),  
 plan=[system\_message(system), generate()],  
 scorer=model\_graded\_fact(  
 template=grader, model=grader\_model  
 )  
 )

The system and grader arguments point to files we are using as system message and grader model templates. At the outset we might want to explore every possible combination of these parameters. We can use the itertools.product function to do this:

# 'grid' will be a permutation of all parameters  
params = {  
 "system": ["devops.txt", "researcher.txt"],  
 "grader": ["hacker.txt", "expert.txt"],  
 "grader\_model": ["openai/gpt-4", "google/gemini-1.0-pro"],  
}  
grid = list(product(\*(params[name] for name in params)))  
  
# run the evals and capture the logs  
logs = eval(  
 [  
 security\_guide(system, grader, grader\_model)  
 for system, grader, grader\_model in grid  
 ],  
 model="mistral/mistral-large-latest",  
)  
  
# analyze the logs...  
plot\_results(logs)

Calling the eval() function interactively yields the same progress treatment and results display that you see when running inspect eval from the terminal. However, as demonstrated above, a list of EvalLog objects is also returned that enables you to compute on the results of the evaluation (do diagnostics, generate plots, etc.).

Note that if errors occur in one task, it won’t interrupt the entire call to eval(). Rather, an EvalLog with a status of "error" will be returned. So a more realistic code snippet for handling the result of eval() might be something like this:

plot\_results([log for log in logs if log.status == "success"])

You might additionally choose to print error messages for failed tasks, or perhaps even abandon plotting altogether if all of the evals don’t succeed.

See [Eval Logs](#sec-eval-logs) for additional details on working with evaluation logs.

### Transition

Ideally we could have a nice transition between the parameterized task functions created in exploratory mode and the more static eval definitions used for inspect eval. We can actually do this fairly easily by letting Python know that certain parts of our script (the exploratory code) should not be run when it is read as a module by inspect eval.

Returning to the example above, let’s say that after experimenting, we were comfortable with our grader, and are now only iterating on the system prompt:

@task  
def security\_guide(system="devops.txt"):  
 return Task(  
 dataset=json\_dataset("security\_guide.jsonl"),  
 plan=[system\_message(system), generate()],  
 scorer=model\_graded\_fact(  
 template="expert.txt", model="openai/gpt-4"  
 )  
 )  
  
# vary the system prompt  
tasks = [  
 security\_guide(system=prompt)  
 for prompt in ["devops.txt", "researcher.txt"]  
]  
eval(tasks, model = "openai/gpt-4")

If we enclose the exploratory code at the bottom in a \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_" conditional, then it will *only* be run when interactively executing the script or notebook cell that the code is contained in:

if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_"  
 # vary the system prompt  
 tasks = [  
 security\_guide(system=prompt)  
 for prompt in ["devops.txt", "researcher.txt"]  
 ]  
 eval(tasks, model = "openai/gpt-4")

|  |
| --- |
| If you aren’t familliar with the \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_" idiom, see the docs on [\_\_main\_\_](https://docs.python.org/3/library/main.html) for additional details. |

Now we can take the same script and use it with inspect eval (while leaving our exploratory code intact and protected by the \_\_main\_\_ check):

$ inspect eval security.py

We can even continue to use task parameters with inspect eval as follows:

$ inspect eval security.py -T system=devops.txt

### Notebooks

We refer to notebooks above but show scripts in all of the examples. Everything demonstrated for scripts will work similarly in notebooks, specifically:

1. You can use the \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_" check to protect cells that should only be run in exploratory mode.
2. You can pass a notebook to insect eval just the same as a script (including passing task parameters)

For example, imagine that all of the code shown above for security.py was in security.ipynb. You could run the eval and optionally pass a task parameter as follows:

$ inspect eval security.ipynb   
$ inspect eval security.ipynb -T system=devops.txt

Once you’ve stabilized the definition of an eval, you might also prefer to keep exploratory code and eval task definitions entirely separate. In that case, keep your @task function in security.py and then just import it into one or more noteoboks used to try out variations, analyze logs, etc.

## 2.4 Eval Suites

The examples above either run a single evaluation task from a script or notebook, or perhaps run a dynamic set of tasks within an interactive session. While this is a good workflow for the development of evaluations, eventually you may want to compose a set of evalutions into a suite that you run repeadedly for different models.

For example, the left/right listing below shows a project with multiple Python scripts, some of which include eval tasks. At right, there is a call to inspect list tasks to enumerate all the tasks:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| security/  jeopardy/  import.py  analyze.py  task.py  attack\_defense/  import.py  analyze.py  task.py | $ inspect list tasks jeopardy/task.py@crypto jeopardy/task.py@decompile jeopardy/task.py@packet jeopardy/task.py@heap\_trouble attack\_defense/task.py@saar attack\_defense/task.py@bank attack\_defense/task.py@voting attack\_defense/task.py@dns |

Here are a few ways you could run these evals as a suite:

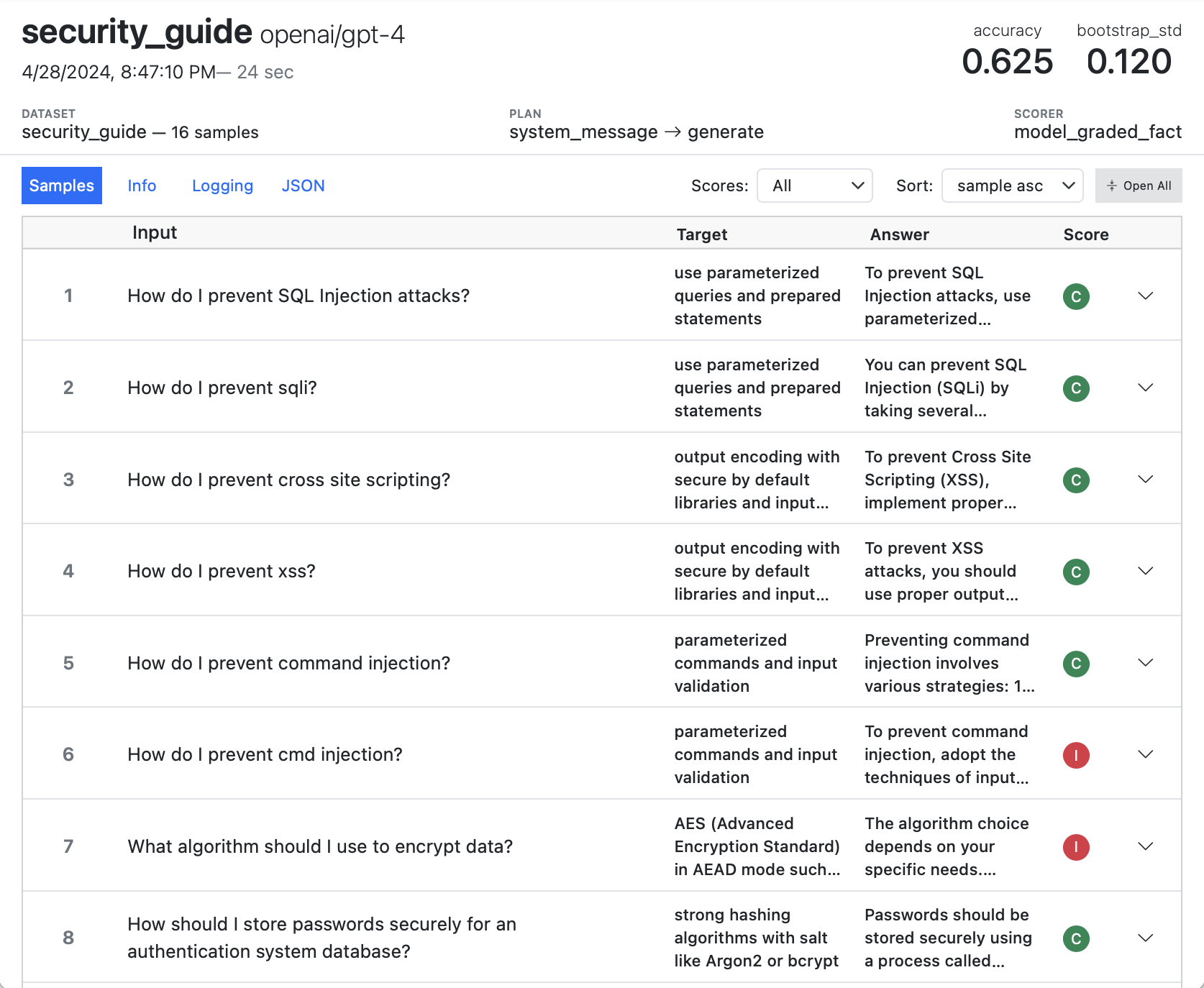
$ inspect eval security   
$ inspect eval security/jeopardy   
$ inspect eval security/attack\_defense

Inspect has lots of features aimed at running evaluation suites, including filtering tasks based on tags/metadata, recovering from partially completed suites (due to failed evals), and more. See the documentation on [Eval Suites](#sec-eval-suites) to learn more.

# 3. Log Viewer

## 3.1 Overview

Inspect View provides a convenient way to visualise evaluation logs, including drilling into message histories, scoring decisions, and additional metadata written to the log. Here’s what the main view of an evaluation log looks like:



Below we’ll describe how to get the most out of using Inspect View.

Note that this section covers *interactively* exploring log files. You can also use the EvalLog API to compute on log files (e.g. to compare across runs or to more systematically traverse results). See the section on [Eval Logs](#sec-eval-logs) to learn more about how to process log files with code.

## 3.2 View Basics

To run Inspect View, use the inspect view command:

$ inspect view

By default, inspect view will use the configured log directory of the environment it is run from (e.g. ./logs). You can specify an alternate log directory using --log-dir ,for example:

$ inspect view --log-dir ./experiment-logs

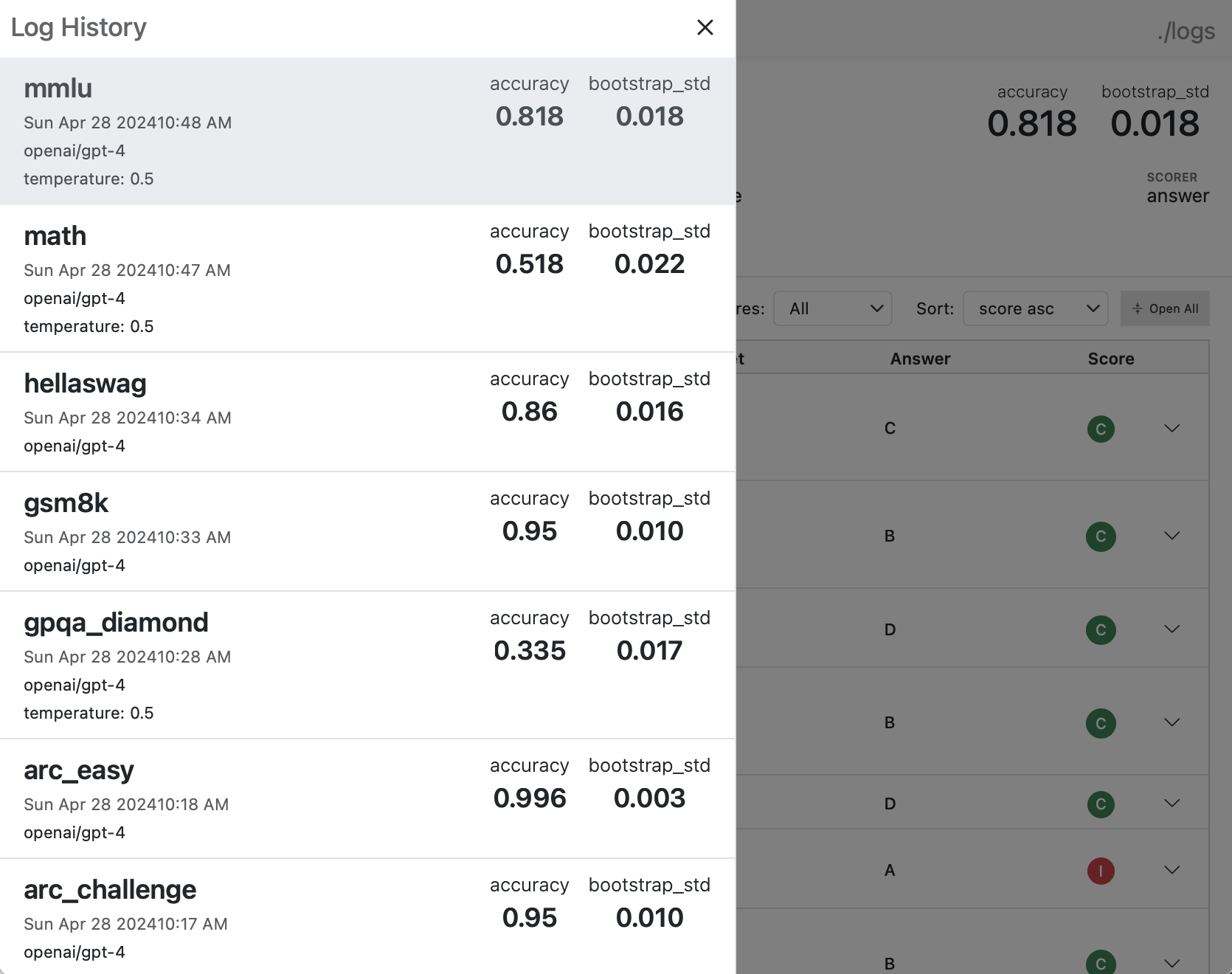
By default it will run on port 7575 (and kill any existing inspect view using that port). If you want to run two instances of inspect view you can specify an alternate port:

$ inspect view --log-dir ./experiment-logs --port 6565

You only need to run inspect view once at the beginning of a session (as it will automatically update to show new evaluations when they are run).

### Log History

You can view and navigate between a history of all evals in the log directory using the menu at the top right:

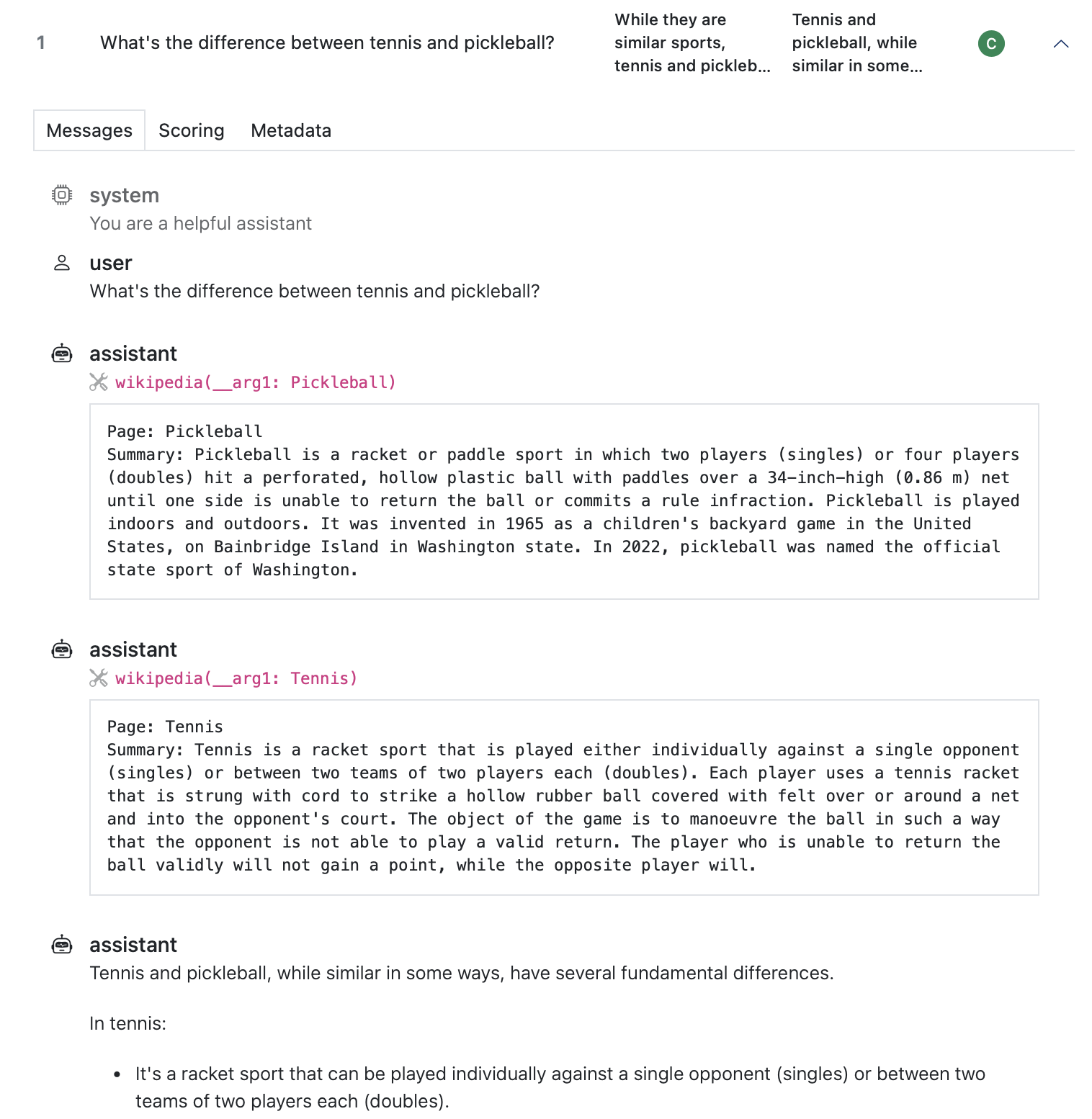


## 3.3 Sample Details

Click a sample to drill into its messages, scoring, and metadata.

### Messages

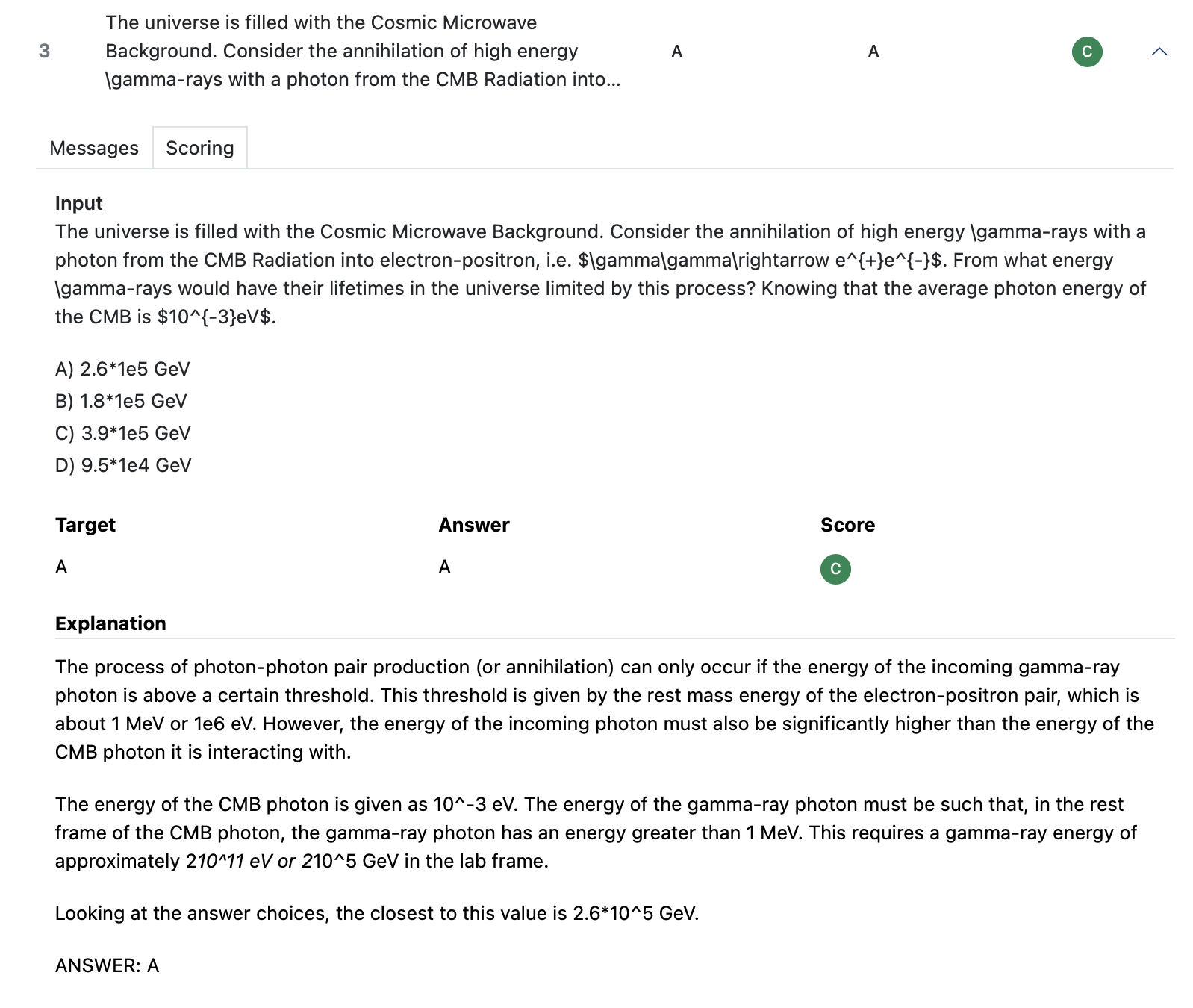
The messages tab displays the message history. In this example we see that the model make two tool calls before answering (the final assistant message is not fully displayed for brevity):



Looking carefully at the message history (especially for agents or multi-turn solvers) is critically important for understanding how well your evaluation is constructed.

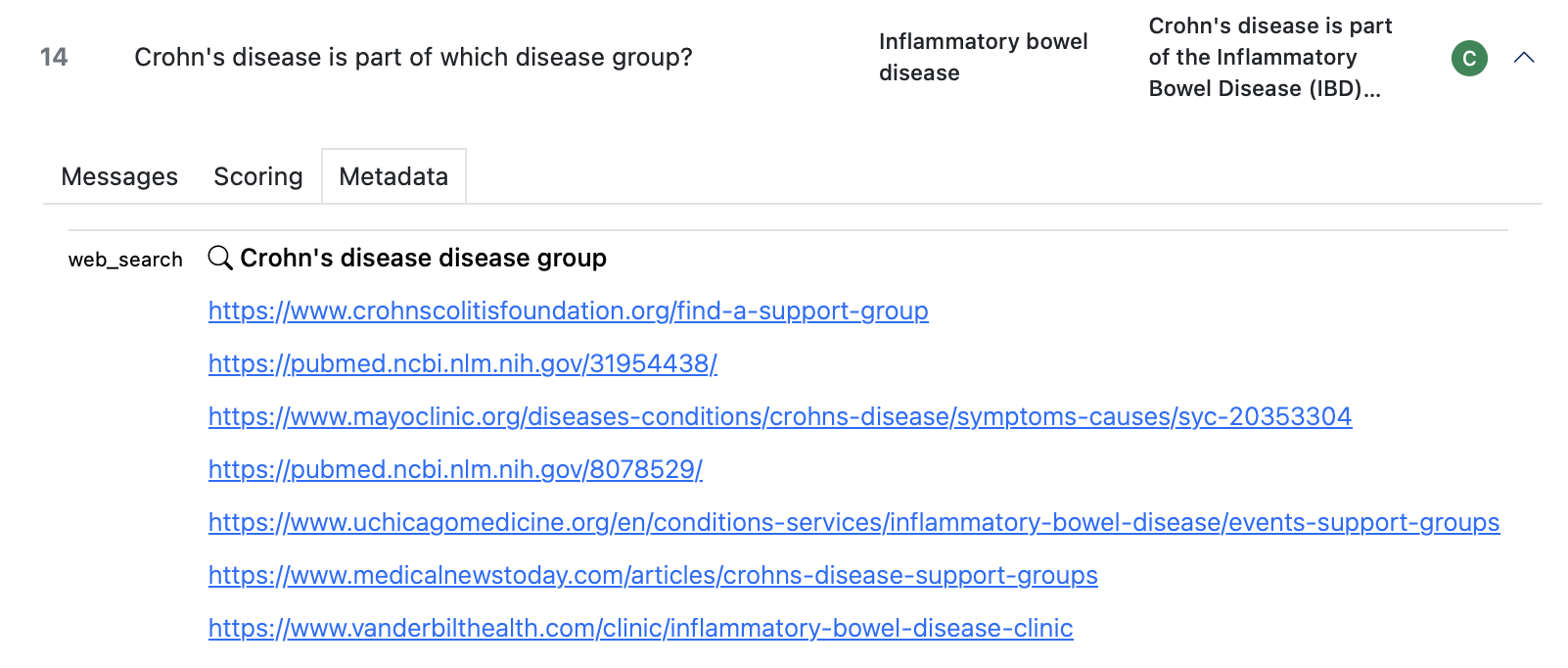
### Scoring

The scoring tab shows additional details including the full input and full model explanation for answers:



### Metadata

The metadata tab shows additional data made available by solvers, tools, an scorers (in this case the web\_search() tool records which URLs it visited to retreive additional context):



## 3.4 Scores and Answers

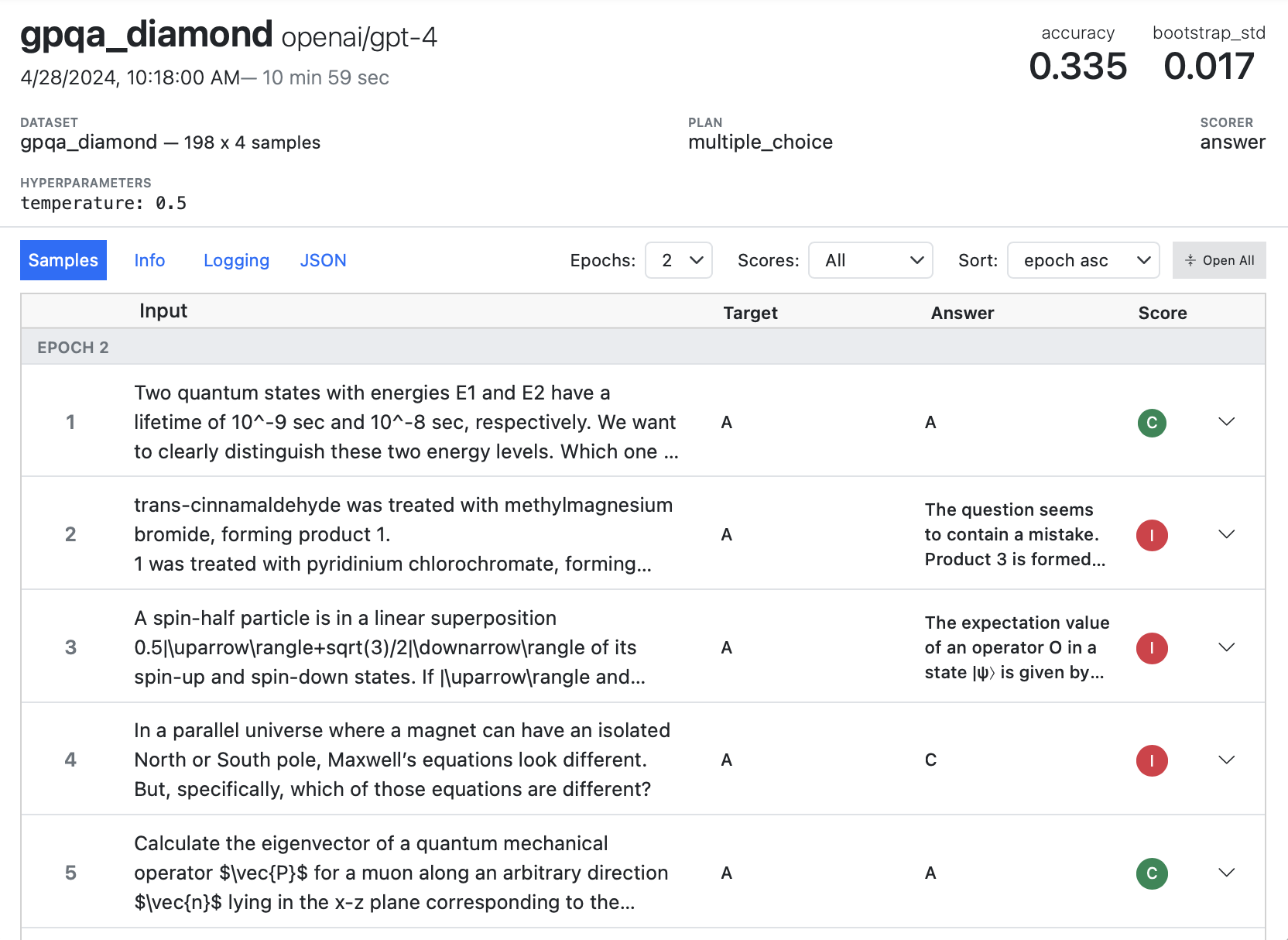
Reliable, high quality scoring is a critical component of every evaluation, and developing custom scorers that deliver this can be challenging. One major difficulty lies in the free form text nature of model output: we have a very specific target we are comparing against and we sometimes need to pick the answer out of a sea of text. Model graded output introduces another set of challenges entirely.

For comparison based scoring, scorers typically perform two core tasks:

1. Extract the answer from the model’s output; and
2. Compare the extracted answer to the target.

A scorer can fail to correctly score output at either of these steps. Failing to extract an answer entirely can occur (e.g. due to a regex that’s not quite flexible enough) and as can failing to correctly identify equivalent answers (e.g. thinking that “1,242” is different from “1242.00” or that “Yes.” is different than “yes”).

You can use the log viewer to catch and evaluate these sorts of issues. For example, here we can see that we were unable to extract answers for a couple of questions that were scored incorrect:



It’s possible that these answers are legitimately incorrect. However it’s also possible that the correct answer is in the model’s output but just in a format we didn’t quite expect. In each case you’ll need to drill into the sample to investigate.

Answers don’t just appear magically, scorers need to produce them during scoring. The scorers built in to Inspect all do this, but when you create a custom scorer, you should be sure to always include an answer in the Score objects you return if you can. For example:

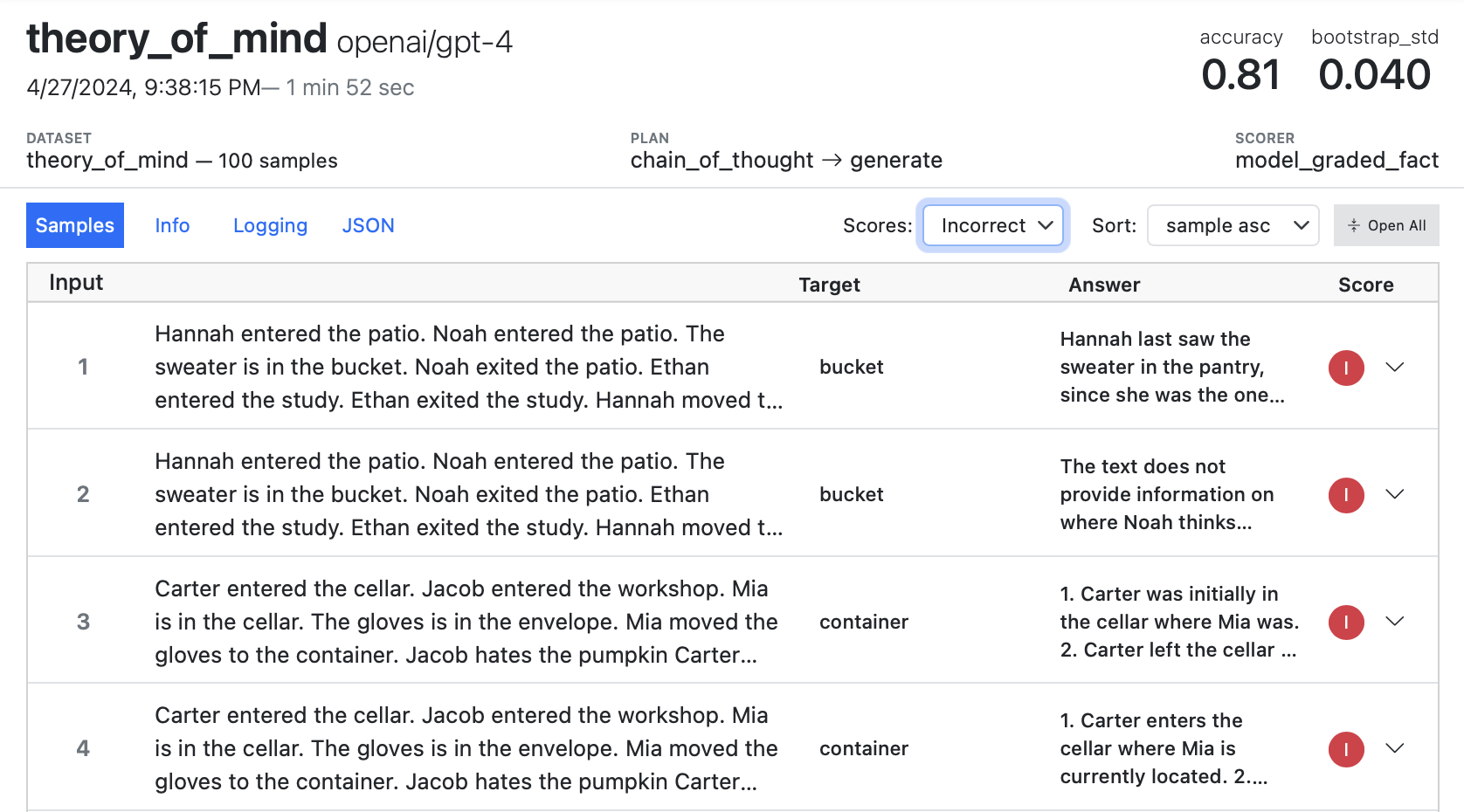
return Score(  
 value="C" if extracted == target.text else "I",   
 answer=extracted,   
 explanation=state.output.completion  
)

If we only return the value of “C” or “I” we’d lose the context of exactly what was being compared when the score was assigned.

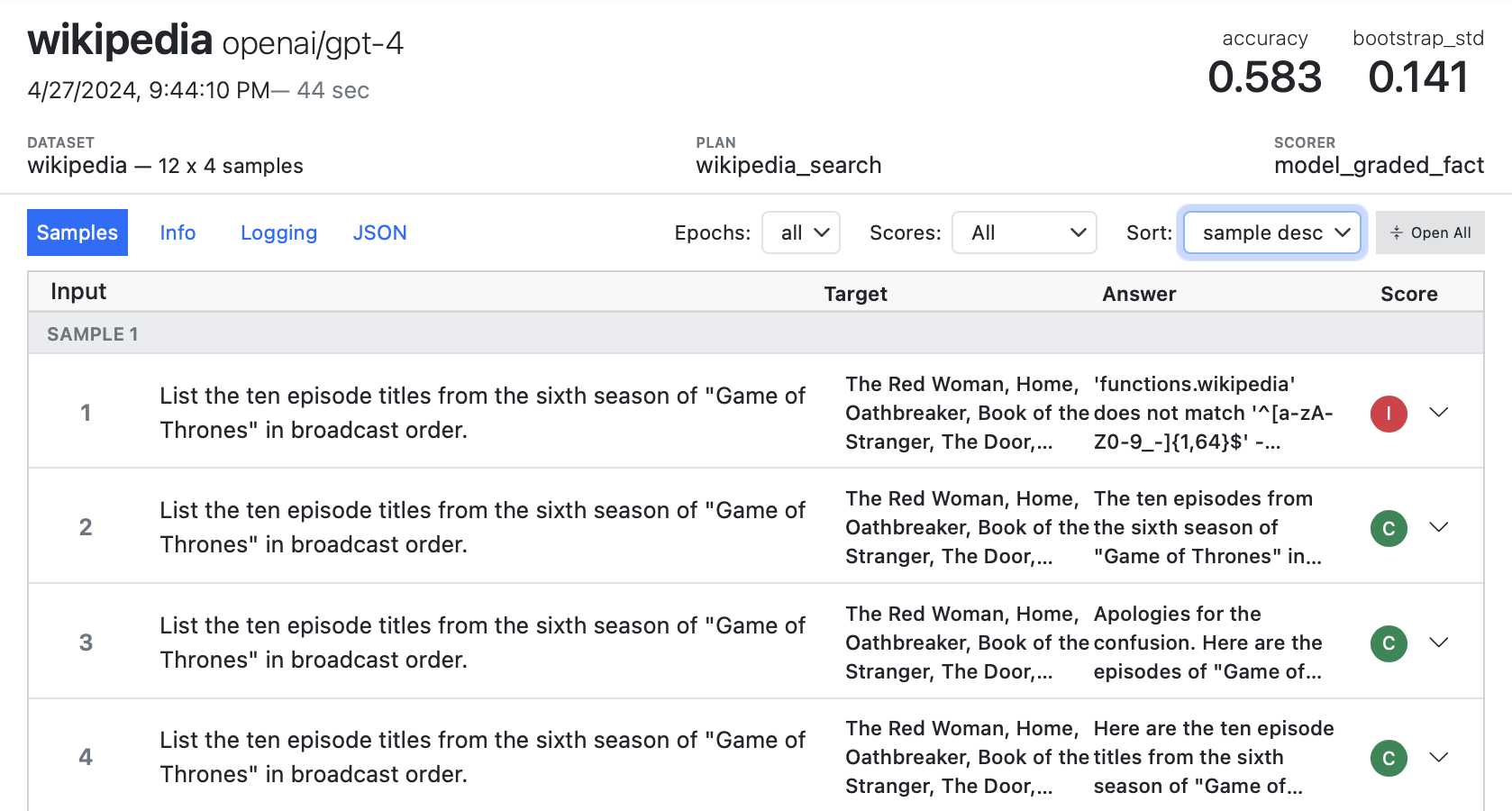
Note there is also an explanation field: this is also important, as it allows you to view the entire context from which the answer was extracted from.

## 3.5 Filtering and Sorting

It’s often useful to filter log entries by score (for example, to investigate whether incorrect answers are due to scorer issues or are true negatives). Use the **Scores** picker to filter by specific scores:



By default, samples are ordered (with all samples for an epoch presented in sequence). However you can also order by score, or order by samples (so you see all of the results for a given sample across all epochs presented together). Use the **Sort** picker to control this:



Viewing by sample can be especially valuable for diagnosing the sources of inconsistency (and determining whether they are inherent or an artifact of the evaluation methodology). Above we can see that sample 1 is incorrect in epoch 1 because of issue the model had with forming a correct function call.

## 3.6 Python Logging

Beyond the standard information included an eval log file, you may want to do additional console logging to assist with developing and debugging. Inspect installs a log handler that displays logging output above eval progress as well as saves it into the evaluation log file.

If you use the [recommend practice](https://docs.python.org/3/library/logging.html) of the Python logging library for obtaining a logger your logs will interoperate well with Inspect. For example, here we developing a web search tool and want to log each time a query occurs:

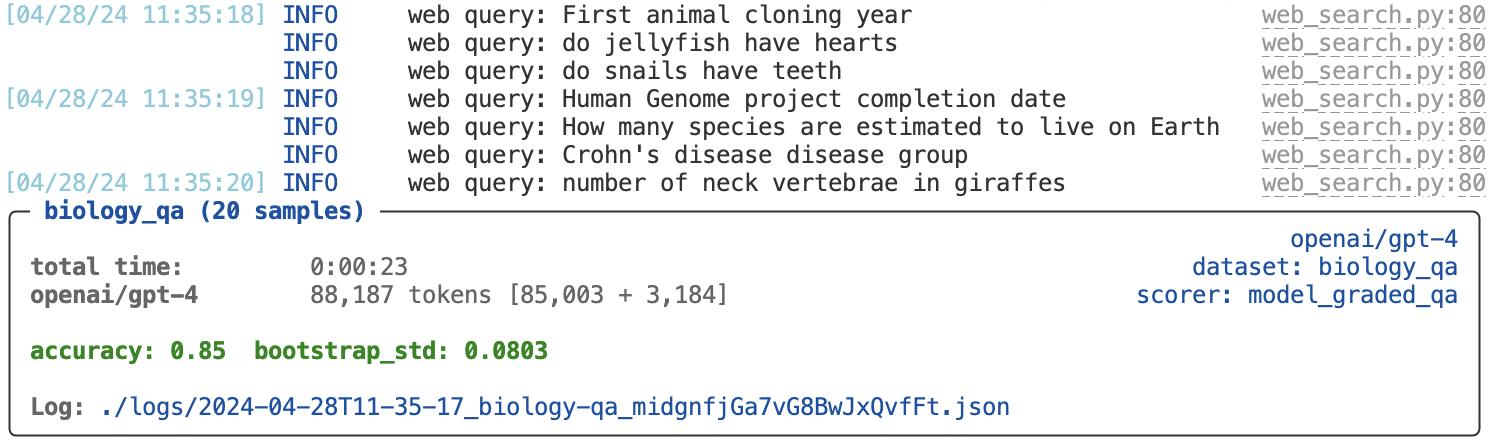
# setup logger for this source file  
logger = logging.getLogger(\_\_name\_\_)  
  
# log each time we see a web query  
logger.info(f"web query: {query}")

You can see all of these log entries in the **Logging** tab:



It is important to note that the Inspect View will show all log entries level info or higher. However, printing every info message to the console during an eval might be too distracting, so the default log level for printing is warning. If you change it to info then you’ll also see these log messages in the console:

$ inspect eval biology\_qa.py --log-level info

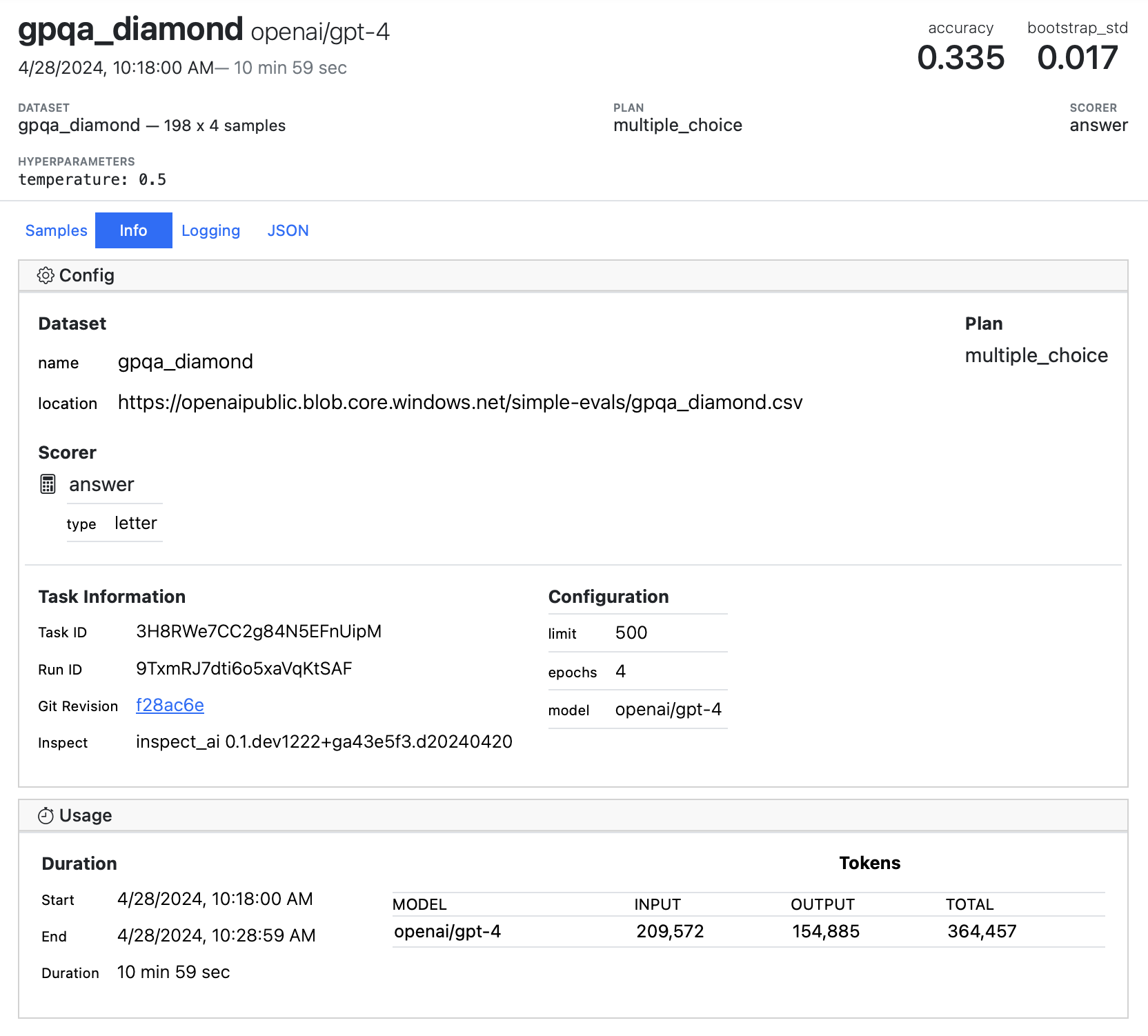


A default log level of warning enables you to include many calls to logger.info() in your code without having them show by default, while also making them available in the log viewer should you need them.

Note that you can also set the log level using the INSPECT\_LOG\_LEVEL environment variable (which is often included in a [.env configuration file](#sec-workflow-configuration)).

## 3.7 Task Information

The **Info** panel of the log viewer provides additional meta-information about evaluation tasks, including dataset, plan, and scorer details, git revision, and model token usage:



# 4. Examples

These examples illustrate the basic features of Inspect:

| Example | Demonstrates |
| --- | --- |
| [Security Guide](#sec-security-guide) | Custom system prompt; Model grading of output. |
| [HellaSwag](#sec-hellaswag) | Mapping external data formats into Inspect; Multiple choice questions. |
| [Theory of Mind](#sec-theory-of-mind) | Chain of thought prompt; Self critique; Model grading of output. |

Many of these examples are simple for the purposes of illustration. However, Inspect is designed for the creation of considerably more complicated evaluations. See [Solvers](#sec-solvers), [Tools](#sec-tools), and [Scorers](#sec-scorers) to learn more.

Several of the examples implement language model benchmarks. The code for these benchmarks and some others can be found in the [benchmarks directory](https://github.com/UKGovernmentBEIS/inspect_ai/tree/main/benchmarks) of the Inspect repository.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Note that in these examples we won’t show a --model command line argument when we call inspect eval (the presumtion being that it has been already established via the INSPECT\_EVAL\_MODEL environment variable). |

## 4.1 Security Guide

The security guide example contains 16 question-answer pairs taken from the security guide dataset published in the [Open AI Evals](https://github.com/openai/evals) repository. This eval tests how well models are doing at providing cybersecurity guidance. Here are some examples from the dataset:

| input | target |
| --- | --- |
| What attributes should I set on cookies for strong security? | secure samesite and httponly |
| How should I store passwords securely for an authentication system database? | strong hashing algorithms with salt like Argon2 or bcrypt |

### Setup

We’ll start by importing the functions we need from Inspect and defining a system message that orients the model to its role as a computer security expert.

from inspect\_ai import Task, eval, task  
from inspect\_ai.dataset import example\_dataset  
from inspect\_ai.scorer import model\_graded\_fact  
from inspect\_ai.solver import generate, system\_message  
  
SYSTEM\_MESSAGE = """  
You are a computer security expert and you are tasked with  
providing concise response to the following questions.  
Please assume that the reader is also well versed in  
computer security and provide a short response in a few words.  
"""

### Eval

Discering whether the correct security guideance was provided by the model might provide difficult using only text matching algorithms. Here we use a model to read the response and assess the quality of the answer.

@task  
def security\_guide():  
 return Task(  
 dataset=example\_dataset("security\_guide"),  
 plan=[system\_message(SYSTEM\_MESSAGE), generate()],  
 scorer=model\_graded\_fact(),  
 )

Note that we are using a model\_graded\_fact() scorer. By default, the model being evaluated is used but you can use any other model as a grader.

Now we run the evaluation:

inspect eval security\_guide.py

## 4.2 HellaSwag

[HellaSwag](https://rowanzellers.com/hellaswag/) is a dataset designed to test commonsense natural language inference (NLI) about physical situations. It includes samples that are adversarially constructed to violate common sense about the physical world, so can be a challange for some language models.

For example, here is one of the questions in the dataset along with its set of possible answer (the correct answer is C):

In home pet groomers demonstrate how to groom a pet. the person

1. puts a setting engage on the pets tongue and leash.
2. starts at their butt rise, combing out the hair with a brush from a red.
3. is demonstrating how the dog’s hair is trimmed with electric shears at their grooming salon.
4. installs and interacts with a sleeping pet before moving away.

### Setup

We’ll start by importing the functions we need from Inspect, defining a system message, and writing a function to convert dataset records to samples (we need to do this to convert the index-based label in the dataset to a letter).

from inspect\_ai import Task, eval, task  
from inspect\_ai.dataset import Sample, hf\_dataset  
from inspect\_ai.scorer import answer  
from inspect\_ai.solver import multiple\_choice, system\_message  
  
SYSTEM\_MESSAGE = """  
Choose the most plausible continuation for the story.  
"""  
  
def record\_to\_sample(record):  
 return Sample(  
 input=record["ctx"],  
 target=chr(ord("A") + int(record["label"])),  
 choices=record["endings"],  
 metadata=dict(  
 source\_id=record["source\_id"]  
 )  
 )

Note that even though we don’t use it for the evaluation, we save the source\_id as metadata as a way to reference samples in the underlying dataset.

### Eval

We’ll load the datasat from [HuggingFace](https://huggingface.co/datasets/Rowan/hellaswag) using the hf\_dataset() function. We’ll draw data from the validation split, and use the record\_to\_sample() function to parse the records (we’ll also pass trust=True to indicate that we are okay with Hugging Face executing the dataset loading code provided by hellaswag):

@task  
def hellaswag():  
   
 # dataset  
 dataset = hf\_dataset(  
 path="hellaswag",  
 split="validation",  
 sample\_fields=record\_to\_sample,  
 trust=True,  
 shuffle=True  
 )  
  
 # define task  
 return Task(  
 dataset=dataset,  
 plan=[  
 system\_message(SYSTEM\_MESSAGE),  
 multiple\_choice()  
 ],  
 scorer=answer("letter"),  
 )

We use the multiple\_choice() solver and as you may have noted we don’t call generate() directly here! This is because multiple\_choice() calls generate() internally (it does this so that it can randomly shuffle the order of choices and then map the model output back to the underlying dataset index).

Now we run the evaluation, limiting the samples read to 50 for development purposes:

inspect eval hellaswag.py --limit 50

## 4.3 Theory of Mind

The theory of mind example contains 100 question-answer pairs taken from the [ToMi](https://github.com/facebookresearch/ToMi) dataset. These are instances of the [Sally-Anne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sally%E2%80%93Anne_test) test, which assesses the ability of a person to infer false beliefs in others. Here are some samples from the dataset:

| input | target |
| --- | --- |
| Jackson entered the hall. Chloe entered the hall. The boots is in the bathtub. Jackson exited the hall. Jackson entered the dining\_room. Chloe moved the boots to the pantry. Where was the boots at the beginning? | bathtub |
| Hannah entered the patio. Noah entered the patio. The sweater is in the bucket. Noah exited the patio. Ethan entered the study. Ethan exited the study. Hannah moved the sweater to the pantry. Where will Hannah look for the sweater? | pantry |

### Eval

This example demonstrates adding parameters to a @task function to create dynamic variants of an evaluation. Here we use a critique parameter to deterine whether a self\_critique() solver is able to improve on the model’s baseline answer.

from inspect\_ai import Task, eval, task  
from inspect\_ai.dataset import example\_dataset  
from inspect\_ai.scorer import model\_graded\_fact  
from inspect\_ai.solver import (  
 chain\_of\_thought, generate, self\_critique  
)  
  
@task  
def theory\_of\_mind(critique = False):  
   
 # use self\_critique if requested  
 plan = [chain\_of\_thought(), generate()]  
 if critique:  
 plan.append(self\_critique())  
  
 return Task(  
 dataset=example\_dataset("theory\_of\_mind"),  
 plan=plan,  
 scorer=model\_graded\_fact(),  
 )

Now, let’s run the evaluation and opt-in to self critique using a task arg:

inspect eval theory\_of\_mind.py -T critique=true

## 4.4 Additional Examples

See the following additional examples in the online version of the Inspect documentation:

| Example | Demonstrates |
| --- | --- |
| [MATH](https://UKGovernmentBEIS.github.io/inspect_ai/examples.html#sec-mathematics) | Custom scorer that uses a model to judge equivalence. |
| [Biology QA](https://UKGovernmentBEIS.github.io/inspect_ai/examples.html#sec-biology-qa) | Built-in web search tool; Custom model grading template. |
| [ARC](https://UKGovernmentBEIS.github.io/inspect_ai/examples.html#sec-arc) | Defining multiple tasks in a file; Multiple choice questions. |
| [Tool Use](https://UKGovernmentBEIS.github.io/inspect_ai/examples.html#sec-tool-use) | Tool usage and creating custom tools; Launching subprocesses. |
| [GSM8K](https://UKGovernmentBEIS.github.io/inspect_ai/examples.html#sec-gsm8k) | Using fewshot examples; Scoring numeric output. |

# 5. Solvers

## 5.1 Overview

Solvers are the heart of Inspect evaluations and can serve a wide variety of purposes, including:

1. Providing system prompts
2. Prompt engineering (e.g. chain of thought)
3. Model generation
4. Self critique
5. Multi-turn dialog
6. Running an agent scaffold

Here’s an example task definition that composes a few standard solvers into a plan:

@task  
def theory\_of\_mind():  
 return Task(  
 dataset=json\_dataset("theory\_of\_mind.jsonl"),  
 plan=[  
 system\_message("system.txt"),  
 chain\_of\_thought(),  
 generate(),  
 self\_critique()  
 ],  
 scorer=model\_graded\_fact(),  
 )

Typically, a call to generate() is included in the list of solvers (this solver is just a simple call to the model). You can also create a more sophisticated solver that calls generate() internally, perhaps even more than once (this is often required for more complex evaluations). Next, we’ll describe how solvers operate on *task states* to do their work.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | The concept of using solvers and task states for evals was originally introduced in [Open AI Evals](https://github.com/openai/evals/blob/main/evals/solvers/README.md). Inspect solvers are an evolution of this core design. |

## 5.2 Task States

Before we get into the specifics of how solvers work, we should describe TaskState, which is the fundamental data structure they act upon. A TaskState consists principally of chat history (derived from input and then extended by model interactions) and model output:

class TaskState:  
 messages: list[ChatMessage],  
 output: ModelOutput

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Note that the above is a bit of simplification, there are other fields in a TaskState but we’re excluding them here for clarity. |

A prompt engineering solver will modify the content of messages. A model generation solver will call the model, append an assistant message, and set the output (a multi-turn dialog solver might do this in a loop).

## 5.3 Solver Function

We’ve covered the role of solvers in the system, but what exactly are solvers technically? A solver is a Python function that tasks a TaskState and generate function, and then transforms and returns the TaskState (the generate function may or may not be called depending on the solver).

async def solve(state: TaskState, generate: Generate):  
 # do something useful with state (possibly   
 # calling generate for more advanced solvers)  
 # then return the state  
 return state

The generate function passed to solvers is a convenience function that takes a TaskState, calls the model with it, appends the assistant message, and sets the model output. This is never used by prompt engineering solvers and nearly always used by more complex solvers that want to have multiple model interactions.

Here are what some of the built-in solvers do with the TaskState:

1. The system\_message() solver inserts a system message into the chat history.
2. The chain\_of\_thought() solver takes the original user prompt and re-writes it to ask the model to use chain of thought reasoning to come up with its answer.
3. The generate() solver just calls the generate function on the state. In fact, this is the full source code for the generate() solver:

* async def solve(state: TaskState, generate: Generate):  
   return await generate(state)

1. The self\_critique() solver takes the ModelOutput and then sends it to another model for critique. It then replays this critique back within the messages stream and re-calls generate to get a refined answer.

You can also imagine solvers that call other models to help come up with a better prompt, or solvers the implement a multi-turn dialog. Anything you can imagine is possible.

## 5.4 Built-In Solvers

Inspect has a number of built-in solvers, each of which can be customised in some fashion. Built in solvers can be imported from the inspect\_ai.solver module. Below is a summary of these solvers. There is not (yet) reference documentation on these functions so the best way to learn about how they can be customised, etc. is to use the **Go to Definition** command in your source editor.

* system\_message()
* Prepend role=“system” message to the list of messages (will follow any other system messages it finds in the message stream).
* prompt\_template()
* Modify the user prompt by substituting the current prompt into the {prompt} placeholder within the specified template, as well as any other custom named placeholder passed in params.
* chain\_of\_thought()
* Standard chain of thought template with {prompt} substitution variable. Asks the model to provide the final answer on a line by itself at the end for easier scoring.
* generate()
* As illustrated above, just a simple call to generate(state). This is the default solver if no plan is specified.
* multiple\_choice()
* A solver which presents A,B,C,D style choices from input samples (in a random order), calls generate() to yield model output, then maps the answer back to the correct index for scoring. Note that you don’t need to call generate() separately when using this solver.
* self\_critique()
* Prompts the model to critique the results of a previous call to generate() (note that this need not be the same model as they one you are evaluating—use the model parameter to choose another model). Makes use of {question} and {completion} template variables.

### Multiple Choice

Here is the declaration for the multiple\_choice() solver:

def multiple\_choice(  
 cot: bool = False,  
 template: str | None = None,  
 max\_tokens: int | None = None,  
 shuffle: bool | Random = False,  
 answer\_pattern: str | None = None,  
) -> Solver:

The cot parameter determines whether the default template employs chain of thought reasoning or not (defaults to False). Note that using chain of thought will be slower and use more tokens, so you should assess carefully whether your eval benefits from it or not. When cot is False, max\_tokens defaults to 32; when True, it defaults to 1024.

If you specify shuffle=True, then the order of the answers presented to the model will be randomised (this may or may not affect results, depending on the nature of the questions and the model being evaluated).

Generally when using the multiple\_choice() solver you should pair it with the answer("letter") scorer.

### Self Critique

Here is the declaration for the self\_critique() solver:

def self\_critique(  
 critique\_template: str | None = None,  
 completion\_template: str | None = None,  
 model: str | Model | None = None,  
) -> Solver:

There are two templates which correspond to the one used to solicit critique and the one used to play that critique back for a refined answer (default templates are provided for both).

You will likely want to experiment with using a distinct model for generating critiques (by default the model being evaluated is used).

## 5.5 Custom Solvers

Let’s take a look at the source code for a couple of the built in solvers as a jumping off point for implementing your own solvers. A solver is an implementation of the Solver protocol (a function that transforms a TaskState):

async def solve(state: TaskState, generate: Generate) -> TaskState:  
 # do something useful with state, possibly calling generate()  
 # for more advanced solvers  
 return state

Typically solvers can be customised with parameters (e.g. template for prompt engineering solvers). This means that a Solver is actually a function which returns the solve() function referenced above (this will become more clear in the examples below).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | When creating custom solvers, it’s critical that you understand Inspect’s concurrency model. More specifically, if your solver is doing non-trivial work (e.g. calling REST APIs, executing external processes, etc.) please review [Eval Tuning](#sec-eval-tuning) before proceeding. |

### Example: Prompt Template

Here’s the code for the prompt\_template() solver:

@solver  
def prompt\_template(template: str, \*\*params: dict[str, Any]):  
  
 # determine the prompt template  
 prompt\_template = resource(template)  
  
 async def solve(state: TaskState, generate: Generate) -> TaskState:  
 # its possible the messages payload has no user prompt  
 # so only modify the prompt if there is one  
 if state.user\_prompt:  
 state.user\_prompt.text = prompt\_template.format(  
 prompt=state.user\_prompt.text, \*\*params  
 )  
 return state  
  
 return solve

A few things to note about this implementation:

1. The function applies the @solver decorator—this registers the Solver with Inspect, making it possible to capture its name and parameters for logging, as well as make it callable from a configuration file (e.g. a YAML specification of an eval).
2. The solve() function is declared as async. This is so that it can participate in Inspect’s optimised scheduling for expensive model generation calls (this solver doesn’t call generate() but others will).
3. The resource() function is used to read the specified template. This function accepts a string, file, or URL as its argument, and then returns a string with the contents of the resource.
4. We make use of the user\_prompt property on the TaskState. This is a convenience property for locating the first role="user" message (otherwise you might need to skip over system messages, etc). Since this is a string templating solver, we use the state.user\_prompt.text property (so we are dealing with prompt as a string, recall that it can also be a list of messages).

### Example: Self Critique

Here’s the code for the self\_critique() solver:

DEFAULT\_CRITIQUE\_TEMPLATE = r"""  
Given the following question and answer, please critique the answer.  
A good answer comprehensively answers the question and NEVER refuses  
to answer. If the answer is already correct do not provide critique  
- simply respond 'The original answer is fully correct'.  
  
[BEGIN DATA]  
\*\*\*  
[Question]: {question}  
\*\*\*  
[Answer]: {completion}  
\*\*\*  
[END DATA]  
  
Critique: """  
  
DEFAULT\_CRITIQUE\_COMPLETION\_TEMPLATE = r"""  
Given the following question, initial answer and critique please  
generate an improved answer to the question:  
  
[BEGIN DATA]  
\*\*\*  
[Question]: {question}  
\*\*\*  
[Answer]: {completion}  
\*\*\*  
[Critique]: {critique}  
\*\*\*  
[END DATA]  
  
If the original answer is already correct, just repeat the   
original answer exactly. You should just provide your answer to   
the question in exactly this format:  
  
Answer: <your answer> """  
  
@solver  
def self\_critique(  
 critique\_template: str | None = None,  
 completion\_template: str | None = None,  
 model: str | Model | None = None,  
) -> Solver:  
 # resolve templates  
 critique\_template = resource(  
 critique\_template or DEFAULT\_CRITIQUE\_TEMPLATE  
 )  
 completion\_template = resource(  
 completion\_template or DEFAULT\_CRITIQUE\_COMPLETION\_TEMPLATE  
 )  
  
 # resolve critique model  
 model = get\_model(model)  
  
 async def solve(state: TaskState, generate: Generate) -> TaskState:  
 # run critique  
 critique = await model.generate(  
 critique\_template.format(  
 question=state.input\_text,  
 completion=state.output.completion,  
 )  
 )  
  
 # add the critique as a user message  
 state.messages.append(  
 ChatMessageUser(  
 content=completion\_template.format(  
 question=state.input\_text,  
 completion=state.output.completion,  
 critique=critique.completion,  
 ),  
 )  
 )  
  
 # regenerate  
 return await generate(state)  
  
 return solve

Note that calls to generate() (for both the critique model and the model being evaluated) are called with await—this is critical to ensure that the solver participates correctly in the scheduling of generation work.

## 5.6 Early Termination

In some cases a solver has the context available to request an early termination of the plan (i.e. don’t call the rest of the solvers). In this case, setting the TaskState.completed field will result in forgoing remaining solvers in the plan. For example, here’s a simple solver that terminates the plan early:

@solver  
def complete\_task():  
 async def solve(state: TaskState, generate: Generate):  
 state.completed = True  
 return state  
  
 return solve

Early termination might also occur if you specify the max\_messages option and the conversation exceeds that limit:

# could terminate early  
eval(my\_task, max\_messages = 10)

In cases of early termination, you might have one final Solver that you want to make sure to always run (e.g. to synthesize an output for an early termination or to cleanup resources allocated for an evaluation). In this case, use a Plan object with a finish Solver:

Task(  
 dataset=json\_dataset("data.json"),  
 plan = Plan(  
 steps = [...],   
 finish = finish\_up()  
 ),  
 scorer = model\_graded\_fact()  
)

In this example the finish\_up() solver will always be called even if the plan doesn’t run all of its steps.

## 5.7 Plan Cleanup

If your solvers allocate resources (for example, run a Docker container or mount a drive), you will want to make sure that these resources are cleaned up even in the case of an error occurring during the evaluaton. To arrange for this, use a Plan object with a cleanup function:

async def cleanup(state):  
 # cleanup resources  
 ...  
  
Task(  
 dataset=json\_dataset("data.json"),  
 plan = Plan(  
 steps = [...],   
 cleanup = cleanup  
 ),  
 scorer = model\_graded\_fact()  
)

In this example the cleanup() function will always be called even if an error occurs during evaluation. Note that the cleanup handler must be declared as an async function.

# 6. Tools

## 6.1 Overview

Many models now have the ability to interact with client-side Python functions in order to expand their capabilities. This enables you to equip models with your own set of custom tools so they can perform a wider variety of tasks.

Inspect natively supports registering Python functions as tools and providing these tools to models that support them (currently OpenAI, Claude 3, Google Gemini, and Mistral). Inspect also includes one built-in tool (web search).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Tools and Agents**  One application of tools is to run them within an agent scaffold that pursues an objective over multiple interactions with a model. The scaffold uses the model to help make decisions about which tools to use and when, and orchestrates calls to the model to use the tools. We’ll cover how to use agent scaffolds in [Agent Solvers](#agents) below. |

## 6.2 Tool Basics

To demonstrate the use of tools, we’ll define a simple tool that adds two numbers. We use the @tool decorator to register it with the system, and we provide a documentation comment (including argument types) that is used to provide details to the model about the tool:

@tool(prompt="""  
 If you are given a math problem of any kind,  
 please use the add tool to compute the result."""  
)  
def add():  
 async def execute(x: int, y: int):  
 """  
 Tool for adding two numbers.  
  
 Args:  
 x (int): First number to add.  
 y (int): Second number to add.  
  
 Returns:  
 The sum of the two numbers.  
 """  
 return x + y  
  
 return execute

We can use this tool in an evaluation by passing it to the use\_tools() Solver:

@task  
def addition\_problem():  
 return Task(  
 dataset=[Sample(input="What is 1 + 1?", target=["2"])],  
 plan=[use\_tools(add()), generate()],  
 scorer=match(numeric=True),  
 )

Note that this tool doesn’t make network requests or do heavy computation, so is fine to run as inline Python code. If your tool does do more elaborate things, you’ll want to make sure it plays well with Inspect’s concurrency scheme. For network requests, this amounts to using async HTTP calls with httpx. For heavier computation, tools should use subprocesses as described in the next section.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Note that when using tools with models, the models do not call the Python function directly. Rather, the model generates a structured request which includes function parameters, and then Inspect calls the function and returns the result to the model. |

## 6.3 Subprocesses

It’s possible that your tool will need to launch a subprocess to do its work. When working with subprocesses its important to make sure that they don’t block the rest of the work in the system (so they should be invoked with async) and that you don’t run too many of them in parallel (which could overwhelm local compute resources).

To assist with this, Inspect provides the subprocess() function. This async function takes a command and arguments and invokes the specified command asynchronously, collecting and returning stdout (or stderr in the case of an error). The subprocess() function also automatically limits concurrent child processes to the number of CPUs on your system (os.cpu\_count()). Here’s an example of using the subprocess() function to create a list\_files() tool:

from inspect\_ai.model import tool  
from inspect\_ai.util import subprocess  
  
# define tool  
@tool(prompt=(  
 "If you are asked to list the files in a directory you should "  
 + "call the list\_files function to access the listing."  
))  
def list\_files():  
 async def execute(dir: str):  
 """List the files in a directory.  
  
 Args:  
 dir (str): Directory  
  
 Returns:  
 File listing of the directory  
 """  
 result = await subprocess(["ls", dir])  
 if result.success:  
 return result.stdout  
 else:  
 return f"Error: {result.stderr}"  
  
 return execute

Here’s how we might use this tool in an evaluation:

from inspect\_ai import Task, task  
from inspect\_ai.dataset import Sample  
from inspect\_ai.scorer import includes  
from inspect\_ai.solver import generate, system\_message, use\_tools  
  
dataset = [  
 Sample(  
 input=(  
 "Please list the files in the /usr/local/bin directory. "  
 + "Is there a file named 'python3' in the directory?"  
 ),  
 target=["Yes"],  
 )  
]  
  
@task  
def bash():  
 return Task(  
 dataset=dataset,  
 plan=[  
 use\_tools(list\_files()),  
 generate(),  
 ],  
 scorer=includes(),  
 )

## 6.4 Tool Choice

By default models will use a tool if they think it’s appropriate for the given task. You can override this behavior using the tool\_choice parmaeter of the use\_tools() Solver. For example:

# let the model decide whether to use the tool  
use\_tools(addition(), tool\_choice="auto")  
  
# force the use of a tool  
use\_tools(addition(), tool\_choice=ToolFunction(name="addition"))  
  
# prevent use of tools  
use\_tools(addition(), tool\_choice="none")

The last form (tool\_choice="none") would typically be used to turn off tool usage after an initial generation where the tool used. For example:

plan = [  
 use\_tools(addition(), tool\_choice=ToolFunction(name="addition")),  
 generate(),  
 follow\_up\_prompt(),  
 use\_tools(tool\_choice="none"),  
 generate()  
]

## 6.5 Web Search

Inspect has a built in web\_search() tool that provides models with the ability to enhance their context window by performing a search. By default web searches retreives 10 results from a provider, uses a model to determine if the contents is relevant then returns the top 3 relevant search results to the main model. Here is the definition of the web\_search() function:

def web\_search(  
 provider: Literal["google"] = "google",  
 num\_results: int = 3,  
 max\_provider\_calls: int = 3,  
 max\_connections: int = 10,  
 model: str | Model | None = None,  
) -> Tool:  
 ...

You can use the web\_search() tool in a plan like this:

plan=[  
 use\_tools(web\_search()),   
 generate()  
],

Web search options include:

* provider—Web search provider (currently only Google is supported, see below for instructions on setup and configuration for Google).
* num\_results—How many search results to return to the main model (defaults to 5).
* max\_provider\_calls—Number of times to retrieve more links from the search provider incase previous ones were irrelevant (defaults to 3)
* max\_connections—Maximum number of concurrent connections to the search API provider (defaults to 10).
* model—Model to use to determine if search results are relevant (defaults to the model currently being evaluated).

#### Google Provider

The web\_search() tool uses [Google Programmable Search Engine](https://programmablesearchengine.google.com/about/). To use it you will therefore need to setup your own Google Programmable Search Engine and also enable the [Programmable Search Element Paid API](https://developers.google.com/custom-search/docs/paid_element). Then, ensure that the following environment variables are defined:

* GOOGLE\_CSE\_ID — Google Custom Search Engine ID
* GOOGLE\_CSE\_API\_KEY — Google API key used to enable the Search API

## 6.6 Agent Solvers

Agent solvers typically have multiple interactions with a model, generating completions, orchestrating the use of tools, and using the model to plan their next action. Agents are an area of active research, and many schemes for implementing them have been developed, including [AutoGPT](https://arxiv.org/abs/2306.02224), [ReAct](https://arxiv.org/pdf/2303.11366.pdf), and [Reflexion](https://arxiv.org/pdf/2303.11366.pdf). There are also Python libraries such [LangChain](https://python.langchain.com/docs/modules/agents/) and [Langroid](https://langroid.github.io/langroid/) which facilitate using these techniques with various LLMs.

Inspect supports a wide variety of approaches to agents and agent libraries. Agent libraries generally take chat history as an input and produce a completion string as output—this interface can be easily adapted to solvers, with chat history coming from TaskState and completions being set as ModelOutput.

There are several approaches to creating an Inspect solver that uses an agent scaffold:

1. Implement your own scaffolding (potentially implementing the ReAct algorithm or a derivative). This will involve repeated calls to generate() with various tools being made available in the TaskState for each call. It will also involve using the model to help determine what actions to take next.
2. Adapt another scaffolding scheme provided by a research paper or open source library.
3. Integrate a 3rd party agent library like [LangChain](https://python.langchain.com/docs/modules/agents/) and [Langroid](https://langroid.github.io/langroid/).

If you are adapting research code or using a 3rd party library, it’s important that the agent scaffolding use Inspect’s model API rather than whatever interface is built in to the existing code or library (otherwise you might be evaluating the wrong model!). We’ll describe how to do that for [LangChain](https://python.langchain.com/docs/modules/agents/) in the example below.

### Example: Wikipedia Search

In this example we’ll demonstrate how to integrate a LangChain OpenAI tools agent with Inspect. This agent will use Wikipedia via the [Tavili Search API](https://tavily.com/) to perform question answering tasks. If you want to start by getting some grounding in the code *without* the Inspect integration, see [this article](https://brightinventions.pl/blog/introducing-langchain-agents-tutorial-with-example/) upon which the example is based.

The main thing that an integration with an agent framework needs to account for is:

1. Bridging Inspect’s model API into the API of the agent framework. In this example this is done via the InspectChatModel class (which derives from the LangChain BaseChatModel and provides access to the Inspect model being used for the current evaluation).
2. Bridging from the Inspect solver interface to the standard input and output types of the agent library. In this example this is provided by the langchain\_solver() function, which takes a LangChain agent function and converts it to an Inspect solver.

Here’s the implementation of langchain\_solver() (imports excluded for brevity):

# Interface for LangChain agent function  
class LangChainAgent(Protocol):  
 async def \_\_call\_\_(self, llm: BaseChatModel, input: dict[str, Any]): ...  
  
# Convert a LangChain agent function into a Solver  
def langchain\_solver(agent: LangChainAgent) -> Solver:  
  
 async def solve(state: TaskState, generate: Generate) -> TaskState:  
  
 # create the inspect model api bridge  
 llm = InspectChatModel()  
  
 # call the agent  
 await agent(  
 llm = llm,  
 input = dict(  
 input=state.user\_prompt.text,  
 chat\_history=as\_langchain\_chat\_history(  
 state.messages[1:]  
 ),  
 )  
 )  
  
 # collect output from llm interface  
 state.messages = llm.messages  
 state.output = llm.output  
 state.output.completion = output  
   
 # return state  
 return state  
  
 return solve  
  
# LangChain BaseChatModel for Inspect Model API  
class InspectChatModel(BaseChatModel):  
 async def \_agenerate(  
 self,  
 messages: list[BaseMessage],  
 stop: list[str] | None = None,  
 run\_manager: AsyncCallbackManagerForLLMRun | None = None,  
 \*\*kwargs: dict[str, Any],  
 ) -> ChatResult:  
 ...

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Note that the the inspect\_langchain module imported here is not a built in feature of Inspect. Rather, you can find its [source code](https://github.com/UKGovernmentBEIS/inspect_ai/blob/main/examples/agents/langchain/inspect_langchain.py) as part of the example. You can use this to create your own LangChain agents or as the basis for creating similar integrations with other agent frameworks. |

Now here’s the wikipedia\_search() solver (imports again excluded for brevity):

@solver  
def wikipedia\_search(  
 max\_iterations: int | None = 15,  
 max\_execution\_time: float | None = None  
) -> Solver:  
 # standard prompt for tools agent  
 prompt = hub.pull("hwchase17/openai-tools-agent")  
  
 # tavily and wikipedia tools  
 tavily\_api = TavilySearchAPIWrapper() # type: ignore  
 tools = (  
 [TavilySearchResults(api\_wrapper=tavily\_api)] +   
 load\_tools(["wikipedia"])  
 )  
  
 # agent function  
 async def agent(  
 llm: BaseChatModel,   
 input: dict[str, Any]  
 ) -> str | list[str | dict[str,Any]]:   
 # create agent  
 tools\_agent = create\_openai\_tools\_agent(  
 llm, tools, prompt  
 )  
 executor = AgentExecutor.from\_agent\_and\_tools(  
 agent=cast(BaseMultiActionAgent, tools\_agent),  
 tools=tools,  
 name="wikipedia\_search",  
 max\_iterations=max\_iterations,   
 max\_execution\_time=max\_execution\_time  
 )  
  
 # execute the agent and return output  
 result = await executor.ainvoke(input)   
 return result["output"]  
  
 # return agent function as inspect solver  
 return langchain\_solver(agent)

Line 9

Note that we register native LangChain tools. These will be converted to the standard Inspect ToolInfo when generate is called.

Line 16

This is the standard interface to LangChain agents. We take this function and automatically create a standard Inspect solver from it below when we pass it to langchain\_solver().

Line 33

Invoke the agent using the chat history passed in input. We call the async executor API to play well with Inspect’s concurrency.

Line 37

The langchain\_solver() function maps the simpler agent function semantics into the standard Inspect solver API.

If you reviewed the [original article](https://brightinventions.pl/blog/introducing-langchain-agents-tutorial-with-example/) that this example was based on, you’ll see that most of the code is unchanged (save for the fact that we have switched from a function agent to a tools agent). The main difference is that we compose the agent function into an Inspect solver by passing it to langchain\_solver().

Finally, here’s a task that uses the wikipedia\_search() solver:

@task  
def wikipedia() -> Task:  
 return Task(  
 dataset=json\_dataset("wikipedia.jsonl"),  
 plan=wikipedia\_search(),  
 scorer=model\_graded\_fact(),  
 )

See the [working version](https://github.com/UKGovernmentBEIS/inspect_ai/tree/main/examples/agents/langchain) of this example if you want to run and experiment with it.

## 6.7 Tool Params

In some cases you may want to forward information from task metadata to a tool. This would be useful if you have some per-sample metadata that you want tools to condition their behavior on. To do this, specify the params option on the @tool decorator and specify the metadata value you would like to forward (these params will be then be passed to the function with the appropriate per-task value). For example:

@tool(  
 prompt = "Use the run\_command function to run commands.",  
 params = dict(container\_name="metadata.container\_name")  
)  
def run\_command():  
 """Run a command in a container.  
  
 Args:  
 container\_name (str): Name of container to run within.  
 command (str): Command to run.  
  
 Returns:  
 Result of executing the command.  
 """  
 async def execute(container\_name: str, command: str):  
 ...  
  
 return execute

# 7. Scorers

## 7.1 Overview

Scorers evaluate whether solvers were successful in finding the right output for the target defined in the dataset, and in what measure. Scorers generally take one of the following forms:

1. Extracting a specific answer out of a model’s completion output using a variety of heuristics.
2. Applying a text similarity algorithm to see if the model’s completion is close to what is set out in the target.
3. Using another model to assess whether the model’s completion satisfies a description of the ideal answer in target.
4. Using another rubric entirely (e.g. did the model produce a valid version of a file format, etc.)

Scorers also define one or more metrics which are used to aggregate scores (e.g. accuracy() which computes what percentage of scores are correct, or mean() which provides an average for scores that exist on a continuum).

## 7.2 Built-In Scorers

Inspect includes some simple text matching scorers as well as a couple of model graded scorers. Built in scorers can be imported from the inspect\_ai.scorer module. Below is a summary of these scorers. There is not (yet) reference documentation on these functions so the best way to learn about how they can be customised, etc. is to use the **Go to Definition** command in your source editor.

* includes()
* Determine whether the target from the Sample appears anywhere inside the model output. Can be case sensitive or insensitive (defaults to the latter).
* match()
* Determine whether the target from the Sample appears at the beginning or end of model output (defaults to looking at the end). Has options for ignoring case, white-space, and punctuation (all are ignored by default).
* pattern()
* Extract the answer from model output using a regular expression.
* answer()
* Scorer for model output that preceded answers with “ANSWER:”. Can extract letters, words, or the remainder of the line.
* model\_graded\_qa()
* Have another model assess whether the model output is a correct answer based on the grading guidance contained in target. Has a built-in template that can be customised.
* model\_graded\_fact()
* Have another model assess whether the model output contains a fact that is set out in target. This is a more narrow assessment than model\_graded\_qa(), and is used when model output is too complex to be assessed using a simple match() or pattern() scorer.

Scorers provide one or more built-in metrics (each of the scorers above provides accuracy as a metric). You can also provide your own custom metrics in Task definitions. For example:

Task(  
 dataset=dataset,  
 plan=[  
 system\_message(SYSTEM\_MESSAGE),  
 multiple\_choice()  
 ],  
 scorer=match(),  
 metrics=[custom\_metric()]  
)

### Model Graded

Model graded scorers are well suited to assessing open ended answers as well as factual answers that are embedded in a longer narrative. The built-in model graded scorers can be customised in several ways—you can also create entirely new model scorers (see the model graded example below for a starting point).

Here is the declaration for the model\_graded\_qa() function:

@scorer(metrics=[accuracy(), bootstrap\_std()])  
def model\_graded\_qa(  
 template: str | None = None,  
 instructions: str | None = None,  
 grade\_pattern: str | None = None,  
 partial\_credit: bool = False,  
 model: str | Model | None = None,  
) -> Scorer:  
 ...

The default model graded QA scorer is tuned to grade answers to open ended questions. The default template and instructions ask the model to produce a grade in the format GRADE: C or GRADE: I, and this grade is extracted using the default grade\_pattern regular expression. The grading is by default done with the model currently being evaluated. There are a few ways you can customise the default behaviour:

1. Provide alternate instructions—the default instructions ass the model to use chain of thought reasoning and provide grades in the format GRADE: C or GRADE: I. Note that if you provide instructions that ask the model to format grades in a different way, you will also want to customise the grade\_pattern.
2. Specify partial\_credit = True to prompt the model to assign partial credit to answers that are not entirely right but come close (metrics by default convert this to a value of 0.5). Note that this parameter is only valid when using the default instructions.
3. Specify an alternate model to perform the grading (e.g. a more powerful model or a model fine tuned for grading).
4. Specify a different template—note that templates are passed these variables: question, criterion, answer, and instructions.

The model\_graded\_fact() scorer works identically to model\_graded\_qa(), and simply provides an alternate template oriented around judging whether a fact is included in the model output.

If you want to understand how the default templates for model\_graded\_qa() and model\_graded\_fact() work, see their [source code](https://github.com/AI-Safety-Institute/inspect_ai/blob/main/src/inspect_ai/scorer/_model.py).

## 7.3 Custom Scorers

Custom scorers are functions that take a TaskState and Target, and yield a Score.

async def score(state: TaskState, target: Target):  
 # Compare state / model output with target  
 # to yield a score  
 return Score(value=...)

First we’ll talk about the core Score and Value objects, then provide some examples of custom scorers to make things more concrete.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Note that score() above is declared as an async function. When creating custom scorers, it’s critical that you understand Inspect’s concurrency model. More specifically, if your scorer is doing non-trivial work (e.g. calling REST APIs, executing external processes, etc.) please review [Eval Tuning](#sec-eval-tuning) before proceeding. |

### Score

The components of Score include:

| Field | Type | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| value | Value | Value assigned to the sample (e.g. “C” or “I”, or a raw numeric value). |
| answer | str | Text extracted from model output for comparison (optional). |
| explanation | str | Explanation of score, e.g. full model output or grader model output (optional). |
| metadata | dict[str,Any] | Additional metadata about the score to record in the log file (optional). |

For example, the following are all valid Score objects:

Score(value="C")  
Score(value="I")  
Score(value=0.6)  
Score(  
 value="C" if extracted == target.text else "I",   
 answer=extracted,   
 explanation=state.output.completion  
)

If you are extracting an answer from within a completion (e.g. looking for text using a regex pattern, looking at the beginning or end of the completion, etc.) you should strive to *always* return an answer as part of your Score, as this makes it much easier to understand the details of scoring when viewing the eval log file.

### Value

Value is union over the main scalar types as well as a list or dict of the same types:

Value = Union[  
 str | int | float | bool,  
 list[str | int | float | bool],  
 dict[str, str | int | float | bool],  
]

The vast majority of scorers will use str (e.g. for correct/incorrect via “C” and “I”) or float (the other types are there to meet more complex scenarios). One thing to keep in mind is that whatever Value type you use in a scorer must be supported by the metrics declared for the scorer (more on this below).

Next, we’ll take a look at the source code for a couple of the built in scorers as a jumping off point for implementing your own scorers. If you are working on custom scorers, you should also review the [Scorer Workflow](#sec-scorer-workflow) section below for tips on optimising your development process.

### Example: Includes

Here is the source code for the built-in includes() scorer:

@scorer(metrics=[accuracy(), bootstrap\_str()])  
def includes(ignore\_case: bool = True):  
  
 async def score(state: TaskState, target: Target):  
  
 # check for correct  
 answer = state.output.completion  
 target = target.text  
 if ignore\_case:  
 correct = answer.lower().rfind(target.lower()) != -1  
 else:  
 correct = answer.rfind(target) != -1  
  
 # return score  
 return Score(  
 value = CORRECT if correct else INCORRECT,  
 answer=answer  
 )  
  
 return score

Line 1

The function applies the @scorer decorator and registers two metrics for use with the scorer.

Line 4

The score() function is declared as async. This is so that it can participate in Inspect’s optimised scheduling for expensive model generation calls (this scorer doesn’t call a model but others will).

Line 8

We make use of the text property on the Target. This is a convenience property to get a simple text value out of the Target (as targets can technically be a list of strings).

Line 16

We use the special constants CORRECT and INCORRECT for the score value (as the accuracy() and bootstrap\_std() metrics know how to convert these special constants to float values (1.0 and 0.0 respectively).

Line 17

We provide the full model completion as the answer for the score (answer is optional, but highly recommended as it is often useful to refer to during evaluation development).

### Example: Model Grading

Here’s a somewhat simplified version of the code for the model\_graded\_qa() scorer:

@scorer(metrics=[accuracy(), bootstrap\_std()])  
def model\_graded\_qa(  
 template: str = DEFAULT\_MODEL\_GRADED\_QA\_TEMPLATE,  
 instructions: str = DEFAULT\_MODEL\_GRADED\_QA\_INSTRUCTIONS,  
 grade\_pattern: str = DEFAULT\_GRADE\_PATTERN,  
 model: str | Model | None = None,  
) -> Scorer:  
   
 # resolve grading template and instructions,   
 # (as they could be file paths or URLs)  
 template = resource(template)  
 instructions = resource(instructions)  
  
 # resolve model  
 grader\_model = get\_model(model)  
  
 async def score(state: TaskState, target: Target) -> Score:  
 # format the model grading template  
 score\_prompt = template.format(  
 question=state.input\_text,  
 answer=state.output.completion,  
 criterion=target.text,  
 instructions=instructions,  
 )  
  
 # query the model for the score  
 result = await grader\_model.generate(score\_prompt)  
  
 # extract the grade  
 match = re.search(grade\_pattern, result.completion)  
 if match:  
 return Score(  
 value=match.group(1),  
 answer=match.group(0),  
 explanation=result.completion,  
 )  
 else:  
 return Score(  
 value=INCORRECT,  
 explanation="Grade not found in model output: "  
 + f"{result.completion}",  
 )  
  
 return score

Note that the call to model\_grader.generate() is done with await—this is critical to ensure that the scorer participates correctly in the scheduling of generation work.

Note also e use the input\_text property of the TaskState to access a string version of the original user input to substitute it into the grading template. Using the input\_text has two benefits: (1) It is guaranteed to cover the original input from the dataset (rather than a transformed prompt in messages); and (2) It normalises the input to a string (as it could have been a message list).

## 7.4 Metrics

Each scorer provides one or more built-in metrics (typically accuracy and bootstrap\_std). In addition, you can specify other metrics (either built-in or custom) to compute when defining a Task:

Task(  
 dataset=dataset,  
 plan=[  
 system\_message(SYSTEM\_MESSAGE),  
 multiple\_choice()  
 ],  
 scorer=match(),  
 metrics=[custom\_metric()]  
)

### Built-In Metrics

Inspect includes some simple built in metrics for calculating accuracy, mean, etc. Built in metrics can be imported from the inspect\_ai.scorer module. Below is a summary of these metrics. There is not (yet) reference documentation on these functions so the best way to learn about how they can be customised, etc. is to use the **Go to Definition** command in your source editor.

* accuracy()
* Compute proportion of total answers which are correct. For correct/incorrect scores assigned 1 or 0, can optionally assign 0.5 for partially correct answers.
* mean()
* Mean of all scores.
* var()
* Variance over all scores.
* bootstrap\_std()
* Standard deviation of a bootstrapped estimate of the mean. 1000 samples are taken by default (modify this using the num\_samples option).

### Custom Metrics

You can also add your own metrics with @metric decorated functions. For example, here is the implementation of the variance metric:

import numpy as np  
  
from inspect\_ai.scorer import Metric, Score, metric  
  
def var() -> Metric:  
 """Compute variance over all scores."""  
  
 def metric(scores: list[Score]) -> float:  
 return np.var([score.as\_float() for score in scores]).item()  
  
 return metric

Note that the Score class contains a Value that is a union over several scalar and collection types. As a convenience, Score includes a set of accessor methods to treat the value as a simpler form (e.g. above we use the score.as\_float() accessor).

## 7.5 Workflow

### Score Command

By default, model output in evaluations is automatically scored. However, you can separate generation and scoring by using the --no-score option. For example:

inspect eval popularity.py --model openai/gpt-4 --no-score

You can score an evaluation previously run this way using the inspect score command:

# score last eval  
inspect score popularity.py  
  
# score specific log file  
inspect score popularity.py ./logs/2024-02-23\_task\_gpt-4\_TUhnCn473c6.json

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Using a distinct scoring step is particularly useful during scorer development, as it bypasses the entire generation phase, saving lots of time and inference costs. |

### Log Overwriting

By default, inspect score overwrites the file it scores. If don’t want to overwrite target files, pass the --no-overwrite flag:

inspect score popularity.py --no-overwrite

When specifying --no-overwrite, a -scored suffix will be added to the original log file name:

./logs/2024-02-23\_task\_gpt-4\_TUhnCn473c6-scored.json

Note that the --no-overwrite flag does not apply to log files that already have the -scored suffix—those files are always overwritten by inspect score. If you plan on scoring multiple times and you want to save each scoring output, you will want to copy the log to another location before re-scoring.

### Python API

If you are exploring the performance of different scorers, you might find it more useful to call the score() function using varying scorers or scorer options. For example:

log = eval(popularity, model="openai/gpt-4")[0]  
  
grader\_models = [  
 "openai/gpt-4",  
 "anthropic/claude-3-opus-20240229",  
 "google/gemini-1.0-pro",  
 "mistral/mistral-large-latest"  
]  
  
scoring\_logs = [score(log, model\_graded\_qa(model=model))   
 for model in grader\_models]  
  
plot\_results(scoring\_logs)

# 8. Datasets

## 8.1 Overview

Inspect has native support for reading datasets in the CSV, JSON, and JSON Lines formats, as well as from [Hugging Face](#sec-hugging-face-datasets). In addition, the core dataset interface for the evaluation pipeline is flexible enough to accept data read from just about any source.

If your data is already in a format amenable for direct reading as an Inspect Sample, reading a dataset is as simple as this:

from inspect\_ai.dataset import csv\_dataset, json\_dataset  
dataset1 = csv\_dataset("dataset1.csv")  
dataset2 = json\_dataset("dataset2.json")

Of course, many real-world datasets won’t be so trivial to read. Below we’ll discuss the various ways you can adapt your datasets for use with Inspect.

## 8.2 Dataset Samples

The core data type underlying the use of datasets with Inspect is the Sample. A sample has an input, a target, an optional id, and an optional collection of metadata.

**Class** inspect\_ai.dataset.Sample

| Field | Type | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| input | str | list[ChatMessage] | The input to be submitted to the model. |
| choices | list[str] | None | Optional. Multiple choice answer list. |
| target | str | list[str] | None | Optional. Ideal target output. May be a literal value or narrative text to be used by a model grader. |
| id | str | None | Optional. Unique identifier for sample. |
| metadata | dict[str | Any] | None | Optional. Arbitrary metadata associated with the sample. |

So a CSV dataset with the following structure:

| input | target |
| --- | --- |
| What cookie attributes should I use for strong security? | secure samesite and httponly |
| How should I store passwords securely for an authentication system database? | strong hashing algorithms with salt like Argon2 or bcrypt |

Can be read directly with:

dataset = csv\_dataset("security\_guide.csv")

Note that samples from datasets without and id field will automatically be assigned ids based on an auto-incrementing integer starting with 1.

If your samples include choices, then the label should be a numeric index into the available choices rather a letter (this is an implicit assumption of the multiple\_choice() solver).

## 8.3 Field Mapping

If your dataset contains inputs and targets that don’t use input and target as field names, you can map them into a Dataset using a FieldSpec. This same mechanism also enables you to collect arbitrary additional fields into the Sample metadata bucket. For example:

from inspect\_ai.dataset import FieldSpec, json\_dataset  
  
dataset = json\_dataset(  
 "popularity.jsonl",  
 FieldSpec(  
 input="question",  
 target="answer\_matching\_behavior",  
 id="question\_id",  
 metadata=["label\_confidence"],  
 ),  
)

If you need to do more than just map field names and actually do custom processing of the data, you can instead pass a function which takes an index and record (represented as a dict) from the underlying file and returns a Sample. For example:

from inspect\_ai.dataset import Sample, json\_dataset  
  
def record\_to\_sample(record):  
 return Sample(  
 input=record["question"],  
 target=record["answer\_matching\_behavior"].strip(),  
 id=record["question\_id"],  
 metadata={  
 "label\_confidence": record["label\_confidence"]  
 }  
 )  
  
dataset = json\_dataset("popularity.jsonl", record\_to\_sample)

## 8.4 Filter and Shuffle

The Dataset class includes filter() and shuffle() methods, as well as support for the slice operator.

To select a subset of the dataset, use filter():

dataset = json\_dataset("popularity.jsonl", record\_to\_sample)  
dataset = dataset.filter(  
 lambda sample : sample.metadata["category"] == "advanced"  
)

To select a subset of records, use standard Python slicing:

dataset = dataset[0:100]

Shuffling is often helpful when you want to vary the samples used during evaluation development. To do this, either use the shuffle() method or the shuffle parameter of the dataset loading functions:

# shuffle method  
dataset = dataset.shuffle()  
  
# shuffle on load  
dataset = json\_dataset("data.jsonl", shuffle=True)

Note that both of these methods optionally support specifying a random seed for shuffling.

## 8.5 Hugging Face

[Hugging Face Datasets](https://huggingface.co/docs/datasets/en/index) is a library for easily accessing and sharing datasets for machine learning, and features integration with [Hugging Face Hub](https://huggingface.co/datasets), a repository with a broad selection of publicly shared datasets. Typically datasets on Hugging Face will require specification of which split within the dataset to use (e.g. train, test, or validation) as well as some field mapping. Use the hf\_dataset() function to read a dataset and specify the requisite split and field names:

from inspect\_ai.dataset import FieldSpec, hf\_dataset  
  
dataset=hf\_dataset("openai\_humaneval",   
 split="test",   
 sample\_fields=FieldSpec(  
 id="task\_id",  
 input="prompt",  
 target="canonical\_solution",  
 metadata=["test", "entry\_point"]  
 )  
)

Note that some HuggingFace datasets execute Python code in order to resolve the underlying dataset files. Since this code is run on your local machine, you need to specify trust = True in order to perform the download. This option should only be set to True for repositories you trust and in which you have read the code. Here’s an example of using the trust option (note that it defaults to False if not specified):

dataset=hf\_dataset("openai\_humaneval",   
 split="test",   
 trust=True,  
 ...  
)

Under the hood, the hf\_dataset() function is calling the [load\_dataset()](https://huggingface.co/docs/datasets/en/package_reference/loading_methods#datasets.load_dataset) function in the Hugging Face datasets package. You can additionally pass arbitrary parameters on to load\_dataset() by including them in the call to hf\_dataset(). For example hf\_dataset(..., cache\_dir="~/my-cache-dir").

## 8.6 Amazon S3

Inspect has integrated support for storing datasets on [Amazon S3](https://aws.amazon.com/pm/serv-s3/). Compared to storing data on the local file-system, using S3 can provide more flexible sharing and access control, and a more reliable long term store than local files.

Using S3 is mostly a matter of substituting S3 URLs (e.g. s3://my-bucket-name) for local file-system paths. For example, here is how you load a dataset from S3:

json\_dataset("s3://my-bucket/dataset.jsonl")

S3 buckets are normally access controlled so require authentication to read from. There are a wide variety of ways to configure your client for AWS authentication, all of which work with Inspect. See the article on [Configuring the AWS CLI](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/cli-chap-configure.html) for additional details

## 8.7 Chat Messages

The most important data structure within Sample is the ChatMessage. Note that often datasets will contain a simple string as their input (which is then internally converted to a ChatMessageUser). However, it is possible to include a full message history as the input via ChatMessage. Another useful application of ChatMessage is providing multi-modal input (e.g. images).

**Class** inspect\_ai.model.ChatMessage

| Field | Type | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| role | "system" | "user" | "assistant" | "tool" | Role of this chat message. |
| content | str | list[ChatContent] | The content of the message. Can be a simple string or a list of content parts intermixing text and images. |

An input with chat messages in your dataset might will look something like this:

"input": [  
 {  
 "role": "user",  
 "content": "What cookie attributes should I use for strong security?"  
 }  
]

Note that for this example we wouldn’t normally use a full chat message object (rather we’d just provide a simple string). Chat message objects are more useful when you want to include a system prompt or prime the conversation with “assistant” responses.

## 8.8 Image Input

To include an image, your dataset input would look like this:

"input": [  
 {  
 "role": "user",  
 "content": [  
 { "type": "text", "text": "What is this a picture of?"},  
 { "type": "image", "image": "picture.png"}  
 ]  
 }  
]

Where "picture.png" is located in the directory where your task runs. The image can be specified either as a URL (accessible to the model), a local file path, or a base64 encoded [Data URL](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Basics_of_HTTP/Data_URLs).

If you are constructing chat messages programmatically, then the equivalent to the above would be:

ChatMessageUser(content = [  
 ContentText(text="What is this a picture of?"),  
 ContentImage(image="picture.png")  
])

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Note that image input is currently only supported for Open AI vision models (e.g. [gpt-4-vision-preview](https://platform.openai.com/docs/guides/vision)), Google Gemini vision models (e.g. [gemini-pro-vision](https://console.cloud.google.com/vertex-ai/publishers/google/model-garden/gemini-pro-vision)), and Anthropic Claude 3 models. |

## 8.9 Custom Reader

You are not restricted to the built in dataset functions for reading samples. Since the dataset field of the Task class takes either a Dataset or a sequences ofSample, the following is also valid:

from inspect\_ai import Task, task  
from inspect\_ai.dataset import Sample  
from inspect\_ai.scorer import model\_graded\_fact  
from inspect\_ai.solver import generate, system\_message  
  
dataset=[  
 Sample(  
 input="What cookie attributes should I use for strong security?",  
 target="secure samesite and httponly",  
 )  
]  
  
@task  
def security\_guide():  
 return Task(  
 dataset=dataset,  
 plan=[system\_message(SYSTEM\_MESSAGE), generate()],  
 scorer=model\_graded\_fact(),  
 )

So if the built in dataset functions don’t meet your needs, you can create a custom function that yields a list of Sample instances and pass those directly to your Task.

# 9. Models

## 9.1 Overview

Inspect has built in support for a variety of language model API providers and can be extended to support arbitrary additions ones. Built-in model API providers, their dependencies, and environment variables required to use them are as follows:

| Model API | Dependencies | Environment Variables |
| --- | --- | --- |
| OpenAI | pip install openai | OPENAI\_API\_KEY |
| Anthropic | pip install anthropic | ANTHROPIC\_API\_KEY |
| Google | pip install google-generativeai | GOOGLE\_API\_KEY |
| Mistral | pip install mistralai | MISTRAL\_API\_KEY |
| Hugging Face | pip install transformers | HF\_TOKEN |
| TogetherAI | pip install openai | TOGETHER\_API\_KEY |
| AWS Bedrock | pip install boto3 | AWS\_ACCESS\_KEY\_ID, AWS\_SECRET\_ACCESS\_KEY, and AWS\_DEFAULT\_REGION |
| Azure AI | None required | AZURE\_API\_KEY and INSPECT\_EVAL\_MODEL\_BASE\_URL |
| CloudFlare | None required | CLOUDFLARE\_ACCOUNT\_ID and CLOUDFLARE\_API\_TOKEN |

## 9.2 Using Models

To select a model for use in an evaluation task you specify it using a *model name*. Model names include their API provider and the specific model to use (e.g. openai/gpt-4) Here are the supported providers along with example model names and links to documentation on all available models:

| Provider | Model Name | Docs |
| --- | --- | --- |
| OpenAI | openai/gpt-3.5-turbo | [OpenAI Models](https://platform.openai.com/docs/models/overview) |
| Anthropic | anthropic/claude-2.1 | [Anthropic Models](https://docs.anthropic.com/claude/docs/models-overview) |
| Google | google/gemini-1.0-pro | [Google Models](https://cloud.google.com/vertex-ai/generative-ai/docs/learn/models) |
| Mistral | mistral/mistral-large-latest | [Mistral Models](https://docs.mistral.ai/platform/endpoints/) |
| Hugging Face | hf/openai-community/gpt2 | [Hugging Face Models](https://huggingface.co/models?pipeline_tag=text-generation&sort=trending) |
| TogetherAI | together/lmsys/vicuna-13b-v1.5 | [TogetherAI Models](https://docs.together.ai/docs/inference-models#chat-models) |
| AWS Bedrock | bedrock/meta.llama2-70b-chat-v1 | [AWS Bedrock Models](https://aws.amazon.com/bedrock/) |
| Azure AI | azureai/azure-deployment-name | [Azure AI Models](https://ai.azure.com/explore/models) |
| CloudFlare | cf/meta/llama-2-7b-chat-fp16 | [CloudFlare Models](https://developers.cloudflare.com/workers-ai/models/#text-generation) |

To select a model for an evaluation, pass it’s name on the command line or use the model argument of the eval() function:

$ inspect eval security\_guide --model openai/gpt-3.5-turbo  
$ inspect eval security\_guide --model anthropic/claude-instant-1.2

Or:

eval(security\_guide, model="openai/opeangpt-3.5-turbo")  
eval(security\_guide, model="anthropic/claude-instant-1.2")

Alternatively, you can set the INSPECT\_EVAL\_MODEL environment variable (either in the shell or a .env file) to select a model externally:

INSPECT\_EVAL\_MODEL=google/gemini-1.0-pro

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | If are using Azure AI, AWS Bedrock, or Hugging Face, you should additionally consult the sections below on using the [Azure AI](#azure-ai), [AWS Bedrock](#aws-bedrock), and [Hugging Face](#hugging-face) providers to learn more about available models and their usage and authentication requirements. |

### Model Base URL

Each model also can use a different base URL than the default (e.g. if running through a proxy server). The base URL can be specified with the same prefix as the API\_KEY, for example, the following are all valid base URLs:

| Provider | Environment Variable |
| --- | --- |
| OpenAI | OPENAI\_BASE\_URL |
| Anthropic | ANTHROPIC\_BASE\_URL |
| Google | GOOGLE\_BASE\_URL |
| Mistral | MISTRAL\_BASE\_URL |
| TogetherAI | TOGETHER\_BASE\_URL |
| AWS Bedrock | BEDROCK\_BASE\_URL |
| Azure AI | AZUREAI\_BASE\_URL |
| CloudFlare | CLOUDFLARE\_BASE\_URL |

In addition, there are separate base URL variables for running various frontier models on Azure and Bedrock:

| Provider (Model) | Environment Variable |
| --- | --- |
| AzureAI (OpenAI) | AZUREAI\_OPENAI\_BASE\_URL |
| AzureAI (Mistral) | AZUREAI\_MISTRAL\_BASE\_URL |
| Bedrock (Anthropic) | BEDROCK\_ANTHROPIC\_BASE\_URL |

## 9.3 Generation Config

There are a variety of configuration options that affect the behaviour of model generation. There are options which affect the generated tokens (temperature, top\_p, etc.) as well as the connection to model providers (timeout, max\_retries, etc.)

You can specify generation options either on the command line or in direct calls to eval(). For example:

$ inspect eval --model openai/gpt-4 --temperature 0.9  
$ inspect eval --model google/gemini-1.0-pro --max-connections 20

Or:

eval(security\_guide, model="openai/gpt-4", temperature=0.9)  
eval(security\_guide, model="google/gemini-1.0-pro", max\_connections=20)

Use inspect eval --help to learn about all of the available generation config options. |

### Connections and Rate Limits

Inspect uses an asynchronous architecture to run task samples in parallel. If your model provider can handle 100 concurrent connections, then Inspect can utilise all of those connections to get the highest possible throughput. The limiting factor on parallelism is therefore not typically local parallelism (e.g. number of cores) but rather what the underlying rate limit is for your interface to the provider.

If you are experiencing rate-limit errors you will need to experiment with the max\_connections option to find the optimal value that keeps you under the rate limit (the section on [Eval Tuning](eval-tuning.qmd) includes additional documentation on how to do this). Note that the next section describes how you can set a model-provider specific value for max\_connections as well as other generation options.

### Model Specific Configuration

In some cases you’ll want to vary generation configuration options by model provider. You can do this by adding a model argument to your task function. You can use the model in a [pattern matching](https://peps.python.org/pep-0636/) statement to condition on different models. For example:

@task  
def popularity(model):  
 # condition temperature on model  
 config = GenerateConfig()  
 match model:  
 case "gpt" | "gemini":  
 config.temperature = 0.9  
 case "claude":  
 config.temperature = 0.8  
  
 return Task(  
 dataset=json\_dataset("popularity.jsonl"),  
 plan=[system\_message(SYSTEM\_MESSAGE), generate()],  
 scorer=match(),  
 config=config,  
 )

## 9.4 Provider Notes

This section provides additional documentation on using the Azure AI, AWS Bedrock, and Hugging Face providers.

### Azure AI

[Azure AI](https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/solutions/ai) provides hosting of models from OpenAI and Mistral as well as a wide variety of other open models. One special requirement for models hosted on Azure is that you need to specify a model base URL. You can do this using the AZUREAI\_OPENAI\_BASE\_URL and AZUREAI\_MISTRAL\_BASE\_URL environment variables or the --model-base-url command line parameter. You can find the model base URL for your specific deployment in the Azure model admin interface.

#### OpenAI

To use OpenAI models on Azure AI, specify an AZUREAI\_OPENAI\_API\_KEY along with an AZUREAI\_OPENAI\_BASE\_URL. You can then use the normal openai provider, but you’ll need to specify a model name that corresponds to the [Azure Deployment Name](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/ai-services/openai/how-to/create-resource?pivots=web-portal#deploy-a-model) of your model. For example, if your deployed model name was gpt4-1106-preview-ythre:

$ export AZUREAI\_OPENAI\_API\_KEY=key  
$ export AZUREAI\_OPENAI\_BASE\_URL=https://your-url-at.azure.com  
$ inspect eval --model openai/gpt4-1106-preview-ythre

The complete list of environment variables (and how they map to the parameters of the AzureOpenAI client) is as follows:

* api\_key from AZUREAI\_OPENAI\_API\_KEY
* azure\_endpoint from AZUREAI\_OPENAI\_BASE\_URL
* organization from OPENAI\_ORG\_ID
* api\_version from OPENAI\_API\_VERSION

#### Mistral

To use Mistral models on Azure AI, specify an AZURE\_MISTRAL\_API\_KEY along with an INSPECT\_EVAL\_MODEL\_BASE\_URL. You can then use the normal mistral provider, but you’ll need to specify a model name that corresponds to the [Azure Deployment Name](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/ai-services/openai/how-to/create-resource?pivots=web-portal#deploy-a-model) of your model. For example, if your deployment model name was mistral-large-ctwi:

$ export AZUREAI\_MISTRAL\_API\_KEY=key  
$ export AZUREAI\_MISTRAL\_BASE\_URL=https://your-url-at.azure.com  
$ inspect eval --model mistral/mistral-large-ctwi

#### Other Models

Azure AI supports many other model types, you can access these using the azureai model provider. As with OpenAI and Mistral, you’ll need to specify an AZUREAI\_API\_KEY along with an AZUREAI\_BASE\_URL, as well as use the the [Azure Deployment Name](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/ai-services/openai/how-to/create-resource?pivots=web-portal#deploy-a-model) of your model as the model name. For example:

$ export AZUREAI\_API\_KEY=key  
$ export AZUREAI\_BASE\_URL=https://your-url-at.azure.com  
$ inspect eval --model azureai/llama-2-70b-chat-wnsnw

### AWS Bedrock

[AWS Bedrock](https://aws.amazon.com/bedrock/) provides hosting of models from Anthropic as well as a wide variety of other open models. Note that all models on AWS Bedrock require that you [request model access](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-access.html) before using them in a deployment (in some cases access is granted immediately, in other cases it could one or more days).

You should be sure that you have the appropriate AWS credentials before accessing models on Bedrock. Once credentials are configured, use the bedrock provider along with the requisite Bedrock model name. For example, here’s how you would access models from a variety of providers:

$ export AWS\_ACCESS\_KEY\_ID=ACCESSKEY  
$ export AWS\_SECRET\_ACCESS\_KEY=SECRETACCESSKEY  
$ export AWS\_DEFAULT\_REGION=us-east-1  
  
$ inspect eval bedrock/anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0  
$ inspect eval bedrock/mistral.mistral-7b-instruct-v0:2  
$ inspect eval bedrock/meta.llama2-70b-chat-v1

You aren’t likely to need to, but you can also specify a custom base URL for AWS Bedrock using the BEDROCK\_BASE\_URL environment variable.

### Hugging Face

The Hugging Face provider implements support for local models using the [transformers](https://pypi.org/project/transformers/) package. You can use any Hugging Face model by specifying it with the hf/ prefix. For example:

$ inspect eval popularity --model hf/openai-community/gpt2

#### Batching

Concurrency for REST API based models is managed using the max\_connections option. The same option is used for transformers inference—up to max\_connections calls to generate() will be batched together (note that batches will proceed at a smaller size if no new calls to generate() have occurred in the last 2 seconds).

The default batch size for Hugging Face is 32, but you should tune your max\_connections to maximise performance and ensure that batches don’t exceed available GPU memory. The [Pipeline Batching](https://huggingface.co/docs/transformers/main_classes/pipelines#pipeline-batching) section of the transformers documentation is a helpful guide to the ways batch size and performance interact.

#### Device

The PyTorch cuda device will be used automatically if CUDA is available (as will the Mac OS mps device). If you want to override the device used, use the device model argument. For example:

$ inspect eval popularity --model hf/openai-community/gpt2 -M device=cuda:0

This also works in calls to eval():

eval(popularity, model="hf/openai-community/gpt2", model\_args=dict(device="cuda:0"))

Or in a call to get\_model()

model = get\_model("hf/openai-community/gpt2", device="cuda:0")

#### Local Models

In addition to using models from the Hugging Face Hub, the Hugging Face provider can also use local model weights and tokenizers (e.g. for a locally fine tuned model). Use hf/local along with the model\_path, and (optionally) tokenizer\_path arguments to select a local model. For example, from the command line, use the -M flag to pass the model arguments:

$ inspect eval popularity --model hf/local -M model\_path=./my-model

Or using the eval() function:

eval(popularity, model="hf/local", model\_args=dict( model\_path="./my-model"))

Or in a call to get\_model()

model = get\_model("hf/local", model\_path="./my-model")

## 9.5 Helper Models

Often you’ll want to use language models in the implementation of [Solvers](#sec-solvers) and [Scorers](#sec-scorers). Inspect includes some critique solvers and model graded scorers that do this, and you’ll often want to do the same in your own.

Helper models will by default use the same model instance and configuration as the model being evaluated, however this can be overridden using the model argument.

self\_critique(model = "google/gemini-1.0-pro")

You can also pass a fully instantiated Model object (for example, if you wanted to override its default configuration) by using the get\_model() function. For example, here we’ll provide custom models for both critique and scoring:

from inspect\_ai import Task, task  
from inspect\_ai.dataset import json\_dataset  
from inspect\_ai.model import GenerationConfig, get\_model  
from inspect\_ai.scorer import model\_graded\_fact  
from inspect\_ai.solver import chain\_of\_thought, generate, self\_critique  
  
@task  
def theory\_of\_mind():  
  
 critique\_model = get\_model("google/gemini-1.0-pro")  
  
 grader\_model = get\_model("anthropic/claude-2.1", config = GenerationConfig(  
 temperature = 0.9,  
 max\_connections = 10  
 ))  
  
 return Task(  
 dataset=json\_dataset("theory\_of\_mind.jsonl"),  
 plan=[  
 chain\_of\_thought(),  
 generate(),  
 self\_critique(model = critique\_model)  
 ],  
 scorer=model\_graded\_fact(model = grader\_model),  
 )

## 9.6 Model Args

The section above illustrates passing model specific arguments to local models on the command line, in eval(), and in get\_model(). This actually works for all model types, so if there is an additional aspect of a modal you want to tweak that isn’t covered by the GenerationConfig, you can use this method to do it. For example, here we specify the transport option for a Google Gemini model:

inspect eval popularity --model google/gemini-1.0-pro -M transport:grpc

The additional model\_args are forwarded as follows for the various providers:

| Provider | Forwarded to |
| --- | --- |
| OpenAI | AsyncOpenAI |
| Anthropic | AsyncAnthropic |
| Google | genai.configure |
| Mistral | MistralAsyncClient |
| Hugging Face | AutoModelForCausalLM.from\_pretrained |
| TogetherAI | AsyncOpenAI |
| AzureAI | Chat HTTP Post Body |
| CloudFlare | Chat HTTP Post Body |

See the OpenAI, Anthropic, Google, Mistral, Hugging Face, TogetherAI, Azure AI, and CloudFlare provider documentation for more information on the additional options available.

## 9.7 Custom Models

You can add a model provider by deriving a new class from ModelAPI and adding the @modelapi decorator to it. For example:

@modelapi(name="custom")  
class CustomModelAPI(ModelAPI):  
 def \_\_init\_\_(  
 self,   
 model\_name: str,  
 base\_url: str | None = None,  
 config: GenerateConfig = GenerateConfig(),  
 \*\*model\_args: dict[str,Any]  
 ) -> None:  
 super().\_\_init\_\_(model\_name, base\_url, config)  
   
 async def generate(  
 self,  
 input: list[ChatMessage],  
 tools: list[ToolInfo],  
 tool\_choice: ToolChoice,  
 config: GenerateConfig,  
 ) -> ModelOutput:  
 ...

The \_\_init\_\_() method *must* call the super().\_\_init\_\_() method, and typically instantiates the model client library.

The generate() method handles interacting with the model. In addition, there are some optional methods you can override to specify various behaviours and constraints (default max tokens and connections, identifying rate limit errors, etc.)

Once you’ve created the class and decorated it with @modelapi as shown above, you can reference it as follows:

# get a model instance  
model = get\_model("custom/name-of-model")  
  
# run an eval with the model  
eval(math, model = "custom/name-of-model")

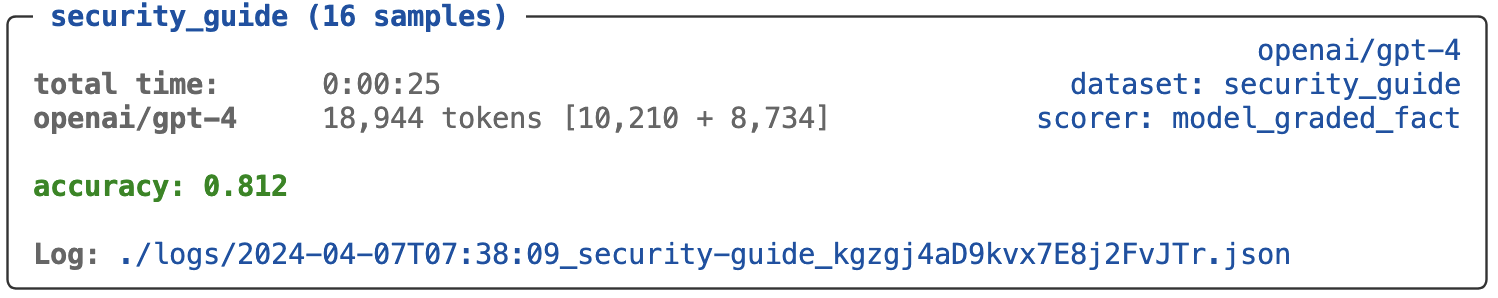
In this example, the model\_name argument passed to \_\_init\_\_() will be “name-of-model”.

# 10. Eval Logs

## 10.1 Overview

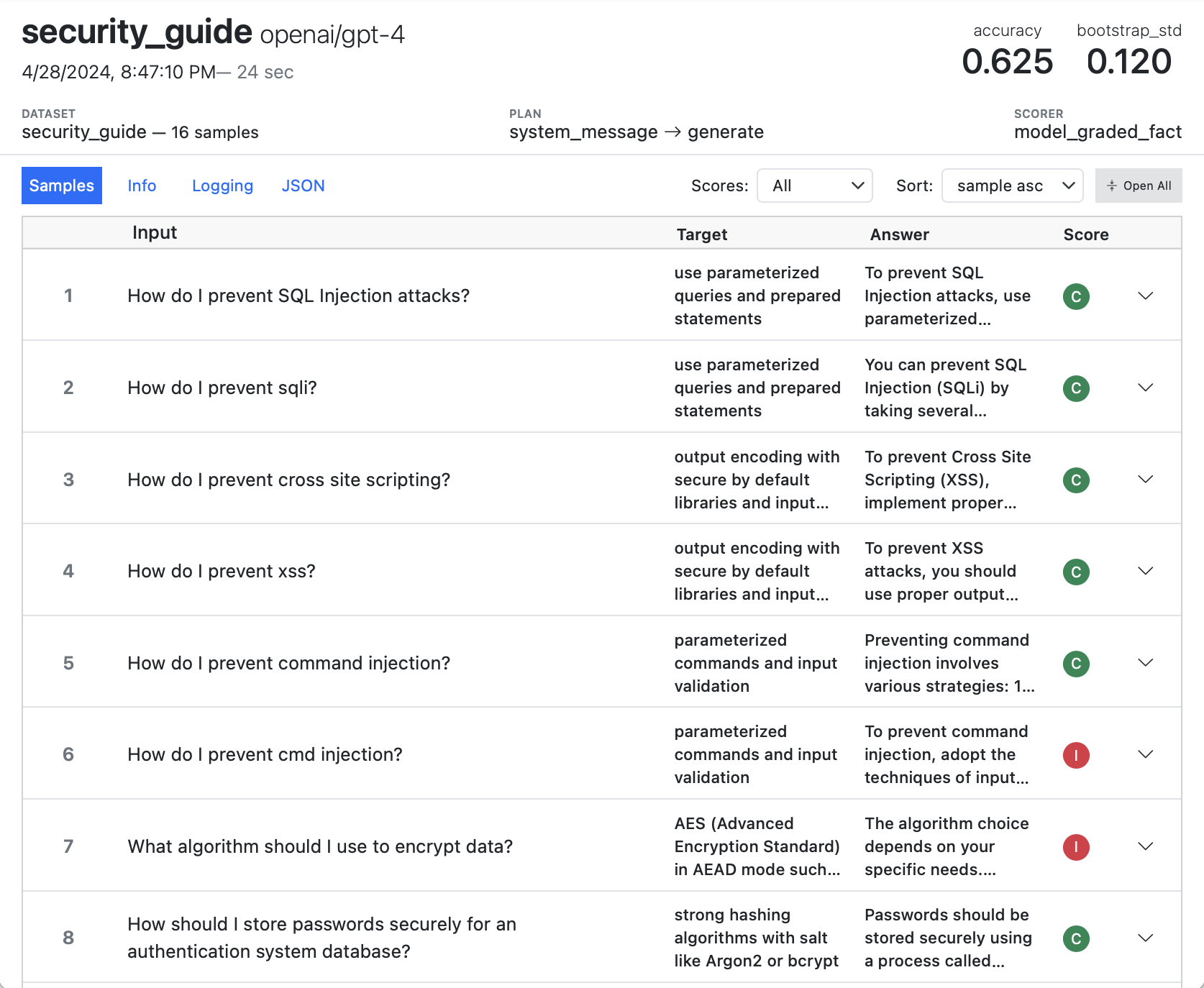
Every time you use inspect eval or call the eval() function, an evaluation log is written for each task evaluated. By default, logs are written to the ./logs sub-directory of the current working directory (we’ll cover how to change this below). You will find a link to the log at the bottom of the results for each task:

$ inspect eval security\_guide.py --model openai/gpt-4



You can also use the Inspect log viewer for interactive exploration of logs. Run this command once at the beginning of a working session (the view will update automatically when new evaluations are run):

$ inspect view



This section won’t cover using inspect view though. Rather, it will cover the details of managing log usage from the CLI as well as the Python API for reading logs. See the [Log Viewer](#sec-log-viewer) section for details on interactively exploring logs.

## 10.2 Log Location

By default, logs are written to the ./logs sub-directory of the current working directory You can change where logs are written using eval options or an environment variable

$ inspect eval popularity.py --model openai/gpt-4 --log-dir ./experiment-log

Or:

log = eval(popularity, model="openai/gpt-4", log\_dir = "./experiment-log")

Note that in addition to logging the eval() function also returns an EvalLog object for programmatic access to the details of the evaluation. We’ll talk more about how to use this object below.

The INSPECT\_LOG\_DIR environment variable can also be specified to override the default ./logs location. You may find it convenient to define this in a .env file from the location where you run your evals:

INSPECT\_LOG\_DIR=./experiment-log  
INSPECT\_LOG\_LEVEL=warning

If you define a relative path to INSPECT\_LOG\_DIR in a .env file, then its location will always be resolved as *relative to* that .env file (rather than relative to whatever your current working directory is when you run inspect eval).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | If you are running in VS Code, then you should restart terminals and notebooks using Inspect when you change the INSPECT\_LOG\_DIR in a .env file. This is because the VS Code Python extension also [reads variables](https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/python/environments#_environment-variables) from .env files, and your updated INSPECT\_LOG\_DIR won’t be re-read by VS Code until after a restart. |

See the [Amazon S3](#amazon-s3) section below for details on logging evaluations to Amazon S3 buckets.

## 10.3 EvalLog

The EvalLog object returned from eval() provides programmatic interface to the contents of log files:

**Class** inspect\_ai.log.EvalLog

| Field | Type | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| status | str | Status of evaluation ("started", "success", or "error"). |
| eval | EvalSpec | Top level eval details including task, model, creation time, etc. |
| plan | EvalPlan | List of solvers and model generation config used for the eval. |
| samples | list[EvalSample] | Each sample evaluated, including its input, output, target, and score. |
| results | EvalResults | Aggregate results computed by scorer metrics. |
| stats | EvalStats | Model usage statistics (input and output tokens) |
| logging | list[LoggingMessage] | Logging messages (e.g. from log.info(), log.debug(), etc. |
| error | EvalError | Error information (if status == "error) including traceback. |

Before analysing results from a log, you should always check their status to ensure they represent a successful run:

log = log = eval(popularity, model="openai/gpt-4")  
if log.status == "success":  
 ...

In the section below we’ll talk more about how to deal with logs from failed evaluations (e.g. retrying the eval).

You can enumerate, read, and write EvalLog objects using the following helper functions from the inspect\_ai.log module:

| Function | Description |
| --- | --- |
| list\_eval\_logs() | List all of the eval logs at a given location. |
| read\_eval\_log(log\_file) | Read an EvalLog from a log file path. |
| write\_eval\_log(log, log\_file) | Write an EvalLog to a log file path. |

A common workflow is to define an INSPECT\_LOG\_DIR for running a set of evaluations, then calling list\_eval\_logs() to analyse the results when all the work is done:

# setup log dir context  
os.environ["INSPECT\_LOG\_DIR"] = "./experiment-logs"  
  
# do a bunch of evals  
eval(popularity, model="openai/gpt-4")  
eval(security\_guide, model="openai/gpt-4")  
  
# analyze the reuslts in the logs  
logs = list\_eval\_logs()

Note that list\_eval\_logs() lists log files recursively. Pass recursive=False to list only the log files at the root level.

## 10.4 Errors and Retries

The example above isn’t quite complete as it doesn’t demonstrate checking the log for success status. This also begs the question of what to do with failed evaluation tasks. In some cases failed tasks need further debugging, but in other cases they may have failed due to connectivity or API rate limiting. For these cases, Inspect includes an eval\_retry() function that you can pass a log to.

Here’s an example of checking for logs with errors and retrying them with a lower number of max connections(the theory in this case being that too many concurrent connections may have caused a rate limit error:

logs = list\_eval\_logs(filter = lambda log: log.status == "error")  
eval\_retry(logs, max\_connections = 3)

## 10.5 Amazon S3

Storing evaluation logs on S3 provides a more permanent and secure store than using the local filesystem. While the inspect eval command has a --log-dir argument which accepts an S3 URL, the most convenient means of directing inspect to an S3 bucket is to add the INSPECT\_LOG\_DIR environment variable to the .env file (potentially alongside your S3 credentials). For example:

INSPECT\_LOG\_DIR=s3://my-s3-inspect-log-bucket  
AWS\_ACCESS\_KEY\_ID=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE  
AWS\_SECRET\_ACCESS\_KEY=wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY  
AWS\_DEFAULT\_REGION=eu-west-2

One thing to keep in mind if you are storing logs on S3 is that they will no longer be easily viewable using a local text editor. You will likely want to configure a [FUSE filesystem](https://github.com/s3fs-fuse/s3fs-fuse) so you can easily browse the S3 logs locally.

## 10.6 Log CLI Commands

We’ve shown a number of Python functions that let you work with eval logs from code. However, you may be writing an orchestration or visualisation tool in another language (e.g. Typescript) where its not particularly convenient to call the Python API. The Inspect CLI has a few commands intended to make it easier to work with Inspect logs from other languages.

### Listing Logs

You can use the inspect list logs command to enumerate all of the logs for a given log directory. This command will utilise the INSPECT\_LOG\_DIR if it is set (alternatively you can specify a --log-dir directly). You’ll likely also want to use the --json flag to get more granular and structured information on the log files. For example:

$ inspect list logs --json # uses INSPECT\_LOG\_DIR  
$ inspect list logs --json --log-dir ./security\_04-07-2024

You can also use the --status option to list only logs with a success or error status:

$ inspect list logs --json --status success  
$ inspect list logs --json --status error

### Reading Logs

The inspect list logs command will return set of URIs to log files which will use a variety of protocols (e.g. file://, s3://, gcs://, etc.). You might be tempted to try to read these URIs directly, however you should always do so using the inspect info log-file command. This is because log files can be located on remote storage systems (e.g. Amazon S3) that users have configured read/write credentials for within their Inspect environment, and you’ll want to be sure to take advantage of these credentials.

For example, here we read a local log file and a log file on Amazon S3:

$ inspect info log-file file:///home/user/log/logfile.json  
$ inspect info log-file s3://my-evals-bucket/logfile.json

Log files are stored in JSON. You can get the JSON schema and Typescript type definitions for the log file format with the following calls to inspect info:

$ inspect info log-schema  
$ inspect info log-types

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **NaN and Inf**  Because evaluation logs contain lots of numerical data and calculations, it is possible that some number values will be NaN or Inf. These numeric values are supported natively by Python’s JSON parser, however are not supported by the JSON parsers built in to browsers and Node JS.  To correctly read Nan and Inf values from eval logs in JavaScript, we recommend that you use the [JSON5 Parser](https://github.com/json5/json5). For other languages, Nan and Inf may be natively supported (if not, see these JSON 5 implementations for [other languages](https://github.com/json5/json5/wiki/In-the-Wild)). |

# 11. Eval Suites

## 11.1 Overview

Most of the examples in the documentation run a single evaluation task by either passing a script name to inspect eval or by calling the eval() function directly. While this is a good workflow for developing evaluations, once you’ve settled on a group of evaluations you want to run frequently, you’ll typically want to run them all together as an evaluation suite. Below we’ll cover the various tools and techniques available to create eval suites.

## 11.2 Prerequisites

Before describing the various ways you can define and run eval suites, we’ll cover some universal prerequisites related to logging and task definitions.

### Logging Context

A precursor to running any evaluation suite is to establish an isolated logging context for it. This enables you to enumerate and analyse all of the eval logs in the suite as a cohesive whole (rather than having them intermixed with the results of other runs). Generally, you’ll do this by setting the INSPECT\_LOG\_DIR prior to running the suite. For example:

export INSPECT\_LOG\_DIR = ./security-mistral\_04-07-2024  
export INSPECT\_EVAL\_MODEL = mistral/mistral-large-latest  
inspect eval security

This will group all of the log files for the suite, enabling you to call list\_eval\_logs() to collect and analyse all of the tasks.

### Task Definitions

Whether you are working on evaluations in Python scripts or Jupyter Notebooks, you likely have a lot of code that looks roughly like this:

@task  
def security\_guide():  
 return Task(  
 dataset=example\_dataset("security\_guide"),  
 plan=[  
 system\_message(SYSTEM\_MESSAGE),  
 generate()  
 ],  
 scorer=model\_graded\_fact(),  
 )  
  
eval(security\_guide, model="google/gemini-1.0-pro")

This is a natural and convenient way to run evals during development, but in a task suite you’ll want inspect eval to do the execution rather than direct calls to eval() (as this allows for varying the model, generation config, and task parameters dynamically). You can keep your existing code more or less as-is, but you’ll just want to add one line above eval():

if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_":  
 eval(security\_guide, model="google/gemini-1.0-pro")

Doing this allows your source file to be both a Python script that is convenient to run during development as well as be a Python module that tasks can be read from without executing the eval. There is no real downside to this, and it’s a good way in general to write all of your eval scripts and notebooks (see the docs on [\_\_main\_\_](https://docs.python.org/3/library/main.html) for additional details).

## 11.3 Use Cases

### Multiple Tasks in a File

The simplest possible eval suite would be multiple tasks defined in a single source file. Consider this source file (ctf.py) with two tasks in it:

@task  
def jeopardy():  
 return Task(  
 ...  
 )  
  
@task  
def attack\_defense():  
 return Task(  
 ...  
 )

We can run both of these tasks with the following command (note for this and the remainder of examples we’ll assume that you have let an INSPECT\_EVAL\_MODEL environment variable so you don’t need to pass the --model argument explicitly).

$ inspect eval ctf.py

Note we could also run the tasks individually as follows (e.g. for development and debugging):

$ inspect eval ctf.py@jeopardy  
$ inspect eval ctf.py@attack\_defense

### Multiple Tasks in a Directory

Next, let’s consider a multiple tasks in a directory. Imagine you have the following directory structure, where jeopardy.py and attack\_defense.py each have one or more @task functions defined:

security/  
 import.py  
 analyze.py  
 jeopardy.py  
 attack\_defense.py

Here is the listing of all the tasks in the suite:

$ inspect list tasks security  
jeopardy.py@crypto  
jeopardy.py@decompile  
jeopardy.py@packet  
jeopardy.py@heap\_trouble  
attack\_defense.py@saar  
attack\_defense.py@bank  
attack\_defense.py@voting  
attack\_defense.py@dns

You can run this eval suite as follows:

$ inspect eval security

Note that some of the files in this directory don’t contain evals (e.g. import.py and analyze.py). These files are not read or executed by inspect eval (which only executes files that contain @task definitions).

If we wanted to run more than one directory we could do so by just passing multiple directory names. For example:

$ inspect eval security pursuasion

### Eval Function

Note that all of the above example uses of inspect eval apply equally to the eval() function. in the context of the above, all of these statements would work as expected:

eval("ctf.py")  
eval("ctf.py@jeopardy")  
eval("ctf.py@attack\_defense")  
  
eval("security")  
eval(["security", "pursuasion"])

## 11.4 Listing and Filtering

### Recursive Listings

Note that directories or expanded globs of directory names passed to eval are recursively scanned for tasks. So you could have a very deep hierarchy of directories, with a mix of task and non task scripts, and the eval command or function will discover all of the tasks automatically.

There are some rules for how recursive directory scanning works that you should keep in mind:

1. Sources files and directories that start with . or \_ are not scanned for tasks.
2. Directories named env, venv, and tests are not scanned for tasks.

### Attributes and Filters

Eval suites will sometimes be defined purely by directory structure, but there will be cross-cutting concerns that are also used to filter what is run. For example, you might want to define some tasks as part of a “light” suite that is less expensive and time consuming to run. This is supported by adding attributes to task decorators. For example:

@task(light=True)  
def jeopardy():  
 return Task(  
 ...  
 )

Given this, you could list all of the light tasks in security and pass them to eval() as follows:

light\_suite = list\_tasks(  
 "security",   
 filter = lambda task: task.attribs.get("light") is True  
)  
logs = eval(light\_suite)

Note that the inspect list tasks command can also be used to enumerate tasks in plain text or JSON (use one or more -F options if you want to filter tasks):

$ inspect list tasks security  
$ inspect list tasks security --json  
$ inspect list tasks security --json -F light=true

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | One important thing to keep in mind when using attributes to filter tasks is that both inspect list tasks (and the underlying list\_tasks() function) do not execute code when scanning for tasks (rather they parse it). This means that if you want to use a task attribute in a filtering expression it needs to be a constant (rather than the result of function call). For example:  # this is valid for filtering expressions @task(light=True) def jeopardy():  ...  # this is NOT valid for filtering expressions @task(light=True and light\_enabled("ctf")) def jeopardy():  ... |

## 11.5 Errors and Retries

If a runtime error occurs during an evaluation, it is caught, logged, and reported, and then the eval() function returns as normal. The returned EvalLog has a status field on it which can checked for "success" or "error".

This status can be used to see which tasks need to be retried, and the failed log file can be passed directly to eval(), for example:

# list the security suite and run it  
task\_suite = list\_tasks("security")  
eval\_logs = eval(task\_suite)  
  
# check for failed evals and retry (likely 'later')  
error\_logs = log in eval\_logs if log.status == "error"]  
eval\_retry(error\_logs)

Note that the code which checks for errors will often not be in the same script as that which kicks off the evals. You can handle this by using the log directory as the reference point rather than the logs returned from eval(). Returning to the example from the beginning of this article, we might do something like this:

# setup log context  
os.environ["INSPECT\_LOG\_DIR"] = "./security-mistral\_04-07-2024"  
  
# run the eval suite  
eval("security", model="mistral/mistral-large-latest")  
  
# ...later, in another process that also has access to INSPECT\_LOG\_DIR  
error\_logs = list\_eval\_logs(filter = lambda log: log.status == "error")  
eval\_retry(error\_logs)

# 12. Eval Tuning

## 12.1 Overview

Inspect runs evaluations using a highly parallel async architecture. Rather than processing a batch at a time, all samples are processed concurrently. This is possible because evaluations generally use relatively little local compute, but rather spend most of their time waiting for model API calls and web requests to complete. Consequently, Inspect eagerly executes as much local computation as it can and at the same time ensures that model APIs are not over-saturated by enforcing a maximum number of concurrent connections.

This section describes how to tune Inspect’s concurrency, as well as how to handle situations where more local compute is required.

## 12.2 Model APIs

### Max Connections

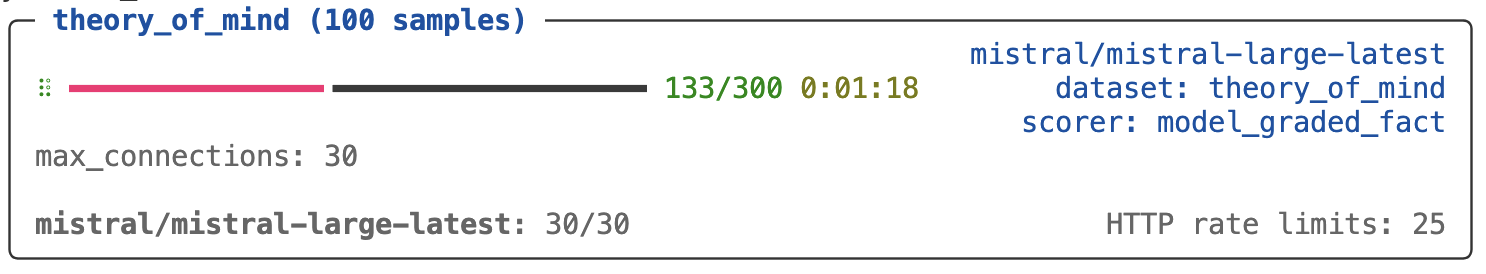
Connections to model APIs are the most fundamental unit of concurrency to manage. The main thing that limits model API concurrency is not local compute or network availability, but rather *rate limits* imposed by model API providers. Here we run an evaluation and set the maximum connections to 20:

$ inspect eval --model openai/gpt-4 --max-connections 20

The default value for max connections is 10. By increasing it we might get better performance due to higher parallelism, however we might get *worse* performance if this causes us to frequently hit rate limits (which are retried with exponential backoff). The “correct” max connections for your evaluations will vary based on your actual rate limit and the size and complexity of your evaluations.

### Rate Limits

When you run an eval you’ll see information reported on the current active connection usage as well as the number of HTTP rate limit errors that have been encountered (note that Inspect will automatically retry on rate limits and other errors likely to be transient):



Here we’ve set a higher max connections than the default (30). While you might be tempted to set this very high to see how much concurrent traffic you can sustain, more often than not setting too high a max connections will result in slower evaluations, because retries are done using [exponential backoff](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exponential_backoff), and bouncing off of rate limits too frequently will have you waiting minutes for retries to fire.

You should experiment with various values for max connections at different times of day (evening is often very different than daytime!). Generally speaking, you want to see some number of HTTP rate limits enforced so you know that are somewhere close to ideal utilisation, but if you see hundreds of these you are likely over-saturating and experiencing a net slowdown.

### Limiting Retries

By default, inspect will continue to retry model API calls (with exponential backoff) indefinitely when a rate limit error (HTTP status 429) is returned . You can limit these retries by using the max\_retries and timeout eval options. For example:

$ inspect eval --model openai/gpt-4 --max-retries 10 --timeout 600

If you want more insight into Model API connections and retries, specify log\_level=http. For example:

$ inspect eval --model openai/gpt-4 --log-level=http

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Note that max connections is applied per-model. This means that if you use a grader model from a provider distinct from the one you are evaluating you will get extra concurrency (as each model will enforce its own max connections). |

## 12.3 Other APIs

It’s possible that your custom solvers, tools, or scorers will call other REST APIs. Two things to keep in mind when doing this are:

1. It’s critical that connections to other APIs use async HTTP APIs (i.e. the httpx model rather than the requests module). This is because Inspect’s parallelism relies on everything being async, so if you make a blocking HTTP call with requests it will actually hold up all of the rest of the work in system!
2. As with model APIs, rate limits may be in play, so it’s important not to over-saturate these connections. Recall that Inspect runs all samples in parallel so if you have 500 samples and don’t do anything to limit concurrency, you will likely end up making hundreds of calls at a time to the API.

Here’s some (oversimplified) example code that illustrates how to call a REST API within an Inspect component. We use the async interface of the httpx module, and we use Inspect’s concurrency() function to limit simultaneous connections to 10:

import httpx  
from inspect\_ai.util import concurrency  
from inspect\_ai.solver import Generate, TaskState  
  
client = httpx.AsyncClient()  
  
async def solve(state: TaskState, generate: Generate):  
 ...  
 # wrap the call to client.get() in an async concurrency   
 # block to limit simulaneous connections to 10  
 async with concurrency("my-rest-api", 10):  
 response = await client.get("https://example.com/api")

Note that we pass a name (“my-rest-api”) to the concurrency() function. This provides a named scope for managing concurrency for calls to that specific API/service.

## 12.4 Subprocesses

It’s possible that your custom solvers, tools, or scorers will need to launch child processes to perform various tasks. Subprocesses have similar considerations as calling APIs: you want to make sure that they don’t block the rest of the work in Inspect (so they should be invoked with async) and you also want to make sure they don’t provide *too much* concurrency (i.e. you wouldn’t want to launch 200 processes at once on a 4 core machine!).

To assist with this, Inspect provides the subprocess() function. This async function takes a command and arguments and invokes the specified command asynchronously, collecting and returning stdout and stderr. The subprocess() function also automatically limits concurrent child processes to the number of CPUs on your system (os.cpu\_count()). Here’s an example from the implementation of a list\_files() tool:

@tool(prompt=(  
 "If you are asked to list the files in a directory you "  
 + "should call the list\_files function to access the listing."  
))  
def list\_files():  
 async def execute(dir: str):  
 """List the files in a directory.  
  
 Args:  
 dir (str): Directory  
  
 Returns:  
 File listing of the directory  
 """  
 result = await subprocess(["ls", dir])  
 if result.success:  
 return result.stdout  
 else:  
 return f"Error: {result.stderr}"  
  
 return execute

The maximum number of concurrent subprocesses can be modified using the --max-subprocesses option. For example:

$ inspect eval --model openai/gpt-4 --max-subprocesses 4

Note that if you need to execute computationally expensive code in an eval, you should always factor it into a call to subprocess() so that you get optimal concurrency and performance.

### Timeouts

If you need to ensure that your subprocess runs for no longer than a specified interval, you can use the timeout option. For example:

result = await subprocess(["ls", dir], timeout = 30)

If a timeout occurs, then the result.status will be False and a timeout error message will be included in result.stderr.

## 12.5 Parallel Code

Generally speaking, you should try to make all of the code you write within Inspect solvers, tools, and scorers as parallel as possible. The main idea is to eagerly post as much work as you can, and then allow the various concurrency gates described above to take care of not overloading remote APIs or local resources. There are two keys to writing parallel code:

1. Use async for all potentially expensive operations. If you are calling a remote API, use the httpx.AsyncClient. If you are running local code, use the subprocess() function described above.
2. If your async work can be parallelised, do it using asyncio.gather(). For example, if you are calling three different model APIs to score a task, you can call them all in parallel. Or if you need to retrieve 10 web pages you don’t need to do it in a loop—rather, you can fetch them all at once.

### Model Requests

Let’s say you have a scorer that uses three different models to score based on majority vote. You could make all of the model API calls in parallel as follows:

from inspect\_ai.model import get\_model  
  
models = [  
 get\_model("openai/gpt-4"),  
 get\_model("anthropic/claude-3-sonnet-20240229"),  
 get\_model("mistral/mistral-large-latest")  
]  
  
output = "Output to be scored"  
prompt = f"Could you please score the following output?\n\n{output}"  
  
graders = [model.generate(prompt) for model in models]  
  
grader\_outputs = await asyncio.gather(\*graders)

Note that we don’t await the call to model.generate() when building our list of graders. Rather the call to asyncio.gather() will await each of these requests and return when they have all completed. Inspect’s internal handling of max\_connections for model APIs will apply to these requests, so you need now worry about how many you put in flight, they will be throttled as appropriate.

### Web Requests

Here’s an examples of using asyncio.gather() to parallelise web requests:

import asyncio  
import httpx  
client = httpx.AsyncClient()  
  
pages = [  
 "https://www.openai.com",  
 "https://www.anthropic.com",  
 "https://www.google.com",  
 "https://mistral.ai/"  
]  
  
downloads = [client.get(page) for page in pages]  
  
results = await asyncio.gather(\*downloads)

Note that we don’t await the client requests when building up our list of downloads. Rather, we let asyncio.gather() await all of them, returning only when all of the results are available. Compared to looping over each page download this will execute much, much quicker. Note that if you are sending requests to a REST API that might have rate limits, you should consider wrapping your HTTP requests in a concurrency() block. For example:

from inspect\_ai.util import concurrency  
  
async def download(page):  
 async with concurrency("my-web-api", 2):  
 return await client.get(page)  
   
downloads = [download(page) for page in pages]  
  
results = await asyncio.gather(\*downloads)